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Annual Report  
of the  
Department of  
Health  
of  
The City of New York  
for the  
Year 1914

N.Y.C.VITAL STAT.  
ANNUAL REPORT, DEPT. OF HEALTH:

1914


DATE	



J. Sobel, M.D.

Chief,

Div. of Baby Welfare



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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
OF  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK



FOR THE  
CALENDAR YEAR 1914

NEW YORK CITY

1915



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New York, January 31, 1915.

To His Honor

The Mayor of the City of New York.

Sir: On behalf of the Board of Health, I have the honor to transmit herewith, as required by Section 1168 of the Charter of the City of New York, a report of all the operations of the Department of Health of the City of New York, for the year ending December 31, 1914.

Very respectfully,

S. S. GOLDWATER, M.D.,

Commissioner of Health.

## DIRECTORY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OFFICES

Headquarters: S. W. Corner Centre and Walker Streets, Borough of Manhattan  
Telephone, 6280 Franklin.

Borough of The Bronx, 3731 Third Ave. . . . . Telephone, 1975 Tremont.

Borough of Brooklyn, Flatbush Ave. and Willoughby St. . . Telephone, 4720 Main.

Borough of Queens, 372-374 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I. . . . Telephone, 1200 Jamaica.

Borough of Richmond, 514-516 Bay St., Stapleton, S. I. . . Telephone, 440 Tompkinsville.

Office Hours—9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

## HOSPITALS FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

**Manhattan**—Willard Parker Hospital, foot of East 16th St. Telephone, 1600 Stuyvesant.

**The Bronx**—Riverside Hospital, North Brother Island. Telephone, 4000 Melrose.

**Brooklyn**—Kingston Avenue Hospital, Kingston Ave. and Fenimore St. Telephone, 4400 Flatbush.

## LABORATORIES

Diagnosis Laboratory, Centre and Walker Streets. Telephone, 6280 Franklin.

Serological Laboratory, Centre and Walker Streets. Telephone, 6280 Franklin.

Research Laboratory. Chemical Laboratory. Vaccine Laboratory. Drug Laboratory.

Foot of East 16th Street. Telephone, 1600 Stuyvesant.

## INFANTS' MILK STATIONS

### Manhattan

- |                       |                        |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. 172 East 3d St.    | 8. Vanderbilt Clinic   | 15. 421 East 74th St. | 22. 73 Cannon St.   |
| 2. 513 East 11th St.  | 9. 326 East 11th St.   | 16. 205 East 96th St. | 23. 110 Suffolk St. |
| 3. 281 Avenue A       | 10. 114 Thompson St.   | 17. 209 Stanton St.   | 24. 96 Monroe St.   |
| 4. 240 East 28th St.  | 11. 315 East 112th St. | 18. 2287 First Ave.   | 25. 251 Monroe St.  |
| 5. 225 East 107th St. | 12. 244 Mulberry St.   | 19. 108 Cherry St.    | 26. 289 Tenth Ave.  |
| 6. 241 East 40th St.  | 13. 508 West 47th St.  | 20. 122 Mulberry St.  | 27. 74 Allen St.    |
| 7. 174 Eldridge St.   | 14. 78 Ninth Ave.      | 21. 27 Suffolk St.    |                     |

### Brooklyn

- |                     |                     |                       |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. 268 South 2d St. | 7. 359 Manhattan Av | 13. 651 Manhattan Av  | 19. 698 Henry St.   |
| 2. 660 Fourth Ave.  | 8. 49 Carroll St.   | 14. 185 Bedford Ave.  | 20. 552 Sutter Ave. |
| 3. 208 Hoyt St.     | 9. 69 Johnson Ave.  | 15. 296 Bushwick Ave. | 21. 167 Hopkins St. |
| 4. 176 Hudson Ave.  | 10. 233 Suydam St.  | 16. 994 Flushing Ave. | 22. 604 Park Ave.   |
| 5. 2346 Pacific St. | 11. 329 Osborn St.  | 17. 176 Nassau St.    | 23. 239 Graham Ave. |
| 6. 184 Fourth Ave.  | 12. 126 Dupont St.  | 18. 129 Osborn St.    | 24. 49 Amboy St.    |

**The Bronx**—1. 511 East 149th Street. 2. 1354 Webster Avenue.

**Queens**—1. 114 Fulton Ave., Astoria, L. I. **Richmond**—1. 689 Bay St., Stapleton, S. I.

## CLINICS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

Hours—2 to 5 p. m. Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

**Manhattan**—Gouverneur Slip.....Refraction eye work only.

Pleasant Avenue and 118th St....Refraction eye work. Nose and throat clinic, including operation. Trachoma operative treatment.

164 Second Avenue.....Dental work only.

449 East 121st Street.....Dental work and treatment of contagious eye disease

P. S. 144, Hester and Allen Sts...Clinic and classes for chronic contagious eye diseases.

P. S. 21, 222 Mott Street.....Clinic and classes for chronic contagious eye diseases.

**The Bronx**—580 East 169th Street...Nose and throat clinic including operative treatment.

Treatment of contagious eye diseases. Refraction eye work. Dental work.

**Brooklyn**—330 Throop Avenue.....Nose and throat clinic including operative treatment.

Treatment of contagious eye diseases. Refraction eye work. Dental work.

1249 Herkimer Street.....Nose and throat clinic including operative treatment.

Contagious eye disease treatment. Refraction eye work. Dental work.

124 Lawrence Street.....Nose and throat clinic including operative treatment.

Contagious eye disease treatment. Refraction eye work. Dental work.

**Richmond**—689 Bay Street, Stapleton.Dental work only.

## DIAGNOSTIC CLINICS FOR VENEREAL DISEASES

**Manhattan**—Centre and Walker Streets. Week days, 9 to 10 a. m.

307 West 33d Street. Wednesdays, 8 to 9 p. m.

**Brooklyn**—29 Third Avenue. Week days, 9 to 11 a. m. Tuesdays and Fridays, 8 to 9 p. m.

## CLINICS FOR THE PASTEUR TREATMENT OF RABIES

**Manhattan**—Centre and Walker Streets. Week days, 1 to 4 p. m.

**Brooklyn**—29 Third Avenue. Week days, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Sundays and Holidays (for Manhattan cases only), 10 a. m. to 12 m.

**The Bronx**—Third Avenue and St. Paul's Place. Daily including Sundays and Holidays, 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.

**Queens**—Cases attend Manhattan Clinics.

**Richmond**—Cases attend Manhattan Clinics.

## TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS

**Manhattan**—West Side Clinic, 307 West 33d Street. Telephone, 3471 Murray Hill.

Lower East Side Clinic, 111 East 10th Street.

Middle East Side Clinic, 229 East 57th Street.

Harlem Italian Clinic, 420 East 116th Street. Telephone 2375 Harlem.

Southern Italian Clinic, 22 Van Dam Street. Telephone, 412 Spring.

Day Camp, Ferryboat "Middletown," foot of East 91st Street. Telephone, 2957 Lenox.

**The Bronx**—Northern Clinic, St. Paul's Place and Third Avenue. Telephone, 1975 Tremont.

Southern Clinic, 493 East 139th Street. Telephone, 5702 Melrose.

**Brooklyn**—Main Clinic, Fleet and Willoughby Streets. Telephone, 4720 Main.

Germantown Clinic, 55 Sumner Avenue. Telephone, 3228 Williamsburg.

Brownsville Clinic, 64 Pennsylvania Avenue. Telephone, 2732 East New York.

Eastern District Clinic, 306 South 5th Street, Williamsburg. Telephone, 1293 Williamsburg.

Bay Ridge Clinic, 215 60th Street. Telephone, 2434 Sunset.

Parkville Clinic, 840 West Street. Telephone, 1866 Bath Beach.

Day Camp, Ferryboat "Rutherford," foot of Fulton Street. Telephone, 1530 Main.

**Queens**—Jamaica Clinic, 10 Union Avenue, Jamaica. Telephone, 1386 Jamaica.

Flushing, 112 Broadway, Flushing. Telephone 731 Flushing.

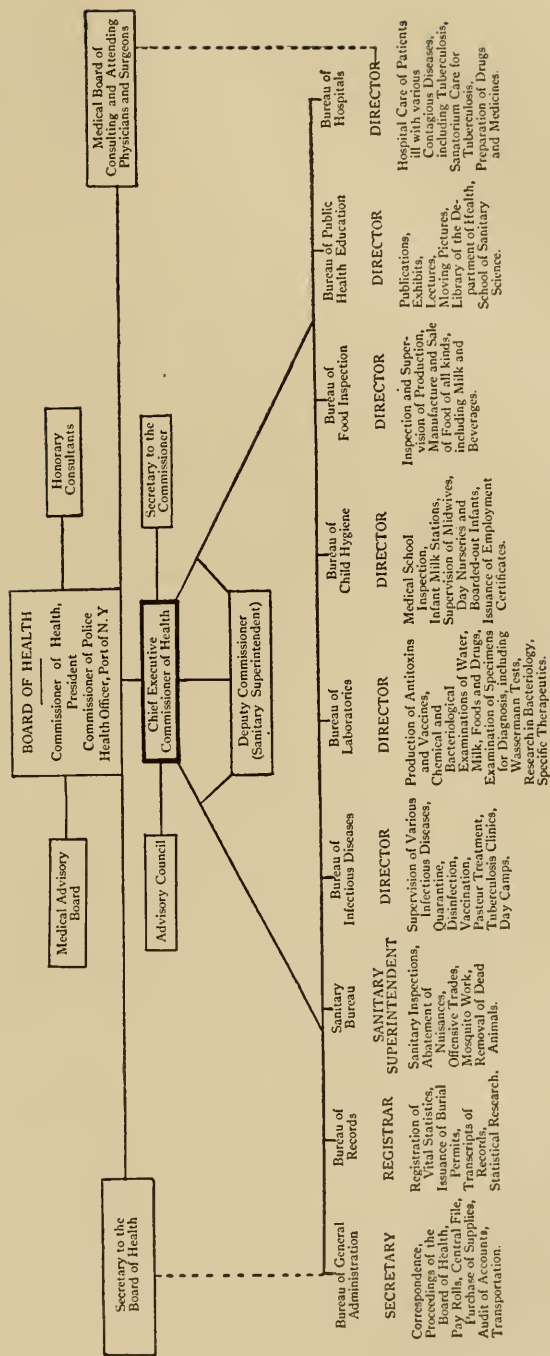
**Richmond**—Richmond Clinic, Bay and Elizabeth Streets, Stapleton. Mon., Wed. and Fri.,  
2 to 4 p. m.

#### **SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS**

**Otisville, Orange County, N. Y.** (via Erie Railroad from Jersey City). Telephone, 13  
Otisville.

#### **TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL ADMISSION BUREAU**

Maintained by the Department of Health, the Department of Public Charities, and Bellevue  
and Allied Hospitals, 426 First Avenue. Telephone, 8667 Madison Square. Hours,  
9 a. m. to 5 p. m.



ASSISTANT ATTENDING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,  
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*Assistant Attending Laryngologist, Riverside Hospital.*

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ARTHUR WOODS  
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\*Deceased.

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PHILLIP W. GRAY, M.D. . . . .	<i>Assistant Attending Physician.</i>

# REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CITY OF NEW YORK

FOR THE YEAR 1914.

## Number of Persons Employed.

On January 1st, 1914, there were connected with the Department in an official capacity 3,428 persons; of this number, 79, all physicians, gave gratuitous service in hospitals or clinics. The corresponding figures for January 1st, 1915, are: Total number of persons employed in the Department, 3,421, of whom 95 are unpaid.

## The Year's Expenditures and Savings.

The total sum appropriated for the current expenses of the Department of Health for the year 1914 was \$3,534,240.50. Of this sum \$3,363,767.85 was expended by the Department, leaving a balance of \$170,472.65, largely the result of careful economies in administration. The sum of \$17,178.50 was transferred to other departments to cover deficiencies. There remained at the end of the year an unexpended balance of \$153,294.15.

It is evident from the above figures that the Department is one of considerable magnitude. Its importance to the community is shown by the following account of its progress during the year 1914. Before passing to this account, however, it may be well to consider what the law demands of the Board of Health.

## Duties of the Board of Health.

The following extracts from the Greater New York Charter show the extent of the responsibility with which the Board of Health is charged by law:

"It shall be the duty of the Board of Health to aid in the enforcement of, and, so far as practicable, to enforce all laws of this state, applicable in said district (i. e., the city and the waters adjacent thereto), to the preservation of human life, or to the care, promotion, or protection of health; and said Board may exercise the authority given by said laws to enable it to discharge the duty hereby imposed; this section is intended to include all laws relative to cleanliness, and to the use or sale of poisonous, unwholesome, deleterious, or adulterated drugs, medicines or food, and the necessary sanitary supervision of the purity and wholesomeness of the water supply for the City of New York.

"The Board is authorized to require reports and information relative to the safety of life and promotion of health, from all public dispensaries, hospitals, asylums, infirmaries, prisons and schools, and from all other public institutions, and from the managers and occupants of all theaters and other places of public resort or amusement.

"The Board shall use all reasonable means for ascertaining the existence and cause of disease or peril to life or health, and for averting the same.

"It shall be the duty of said Board to gather and preserve such information

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

and facts, relating to death, disease and health, from other parts of this state, but especially in said city, as may be useful in the discharge of its duties, and contribute to the promotion of health, or the security of life in the State of New York.

"The sanitary code, which shall be in force in the City of New York the first day of January, nineteen hundred and two, to be binding and in force, is hereby declared and shall continue to be so binding and in force, except as the same may, from time to time, be revised, altered, amended or annulled.

"The Board of Health is hereby authorized and empowered, from time to time, to add to and to alter, amend or annul any part of the said sanitary code, and may therein publish additional provisions for the security of life and health in the City of New York, and confer additional powers on the Department of Health, not inconsistent with the constitution or laws of this state, and may provide for the enforcement of the said sanitary code by such fines, penalties, forfeitures, or imprisonment as may by ordinance be prescribed.

"The Board of Health may embrace in said sanitary code all matters and subjects to which, and so far as, the power and authority of said Department of Health extends, not limiting their application to the subject of health only."

Is the Board of Health doing all that the law requires of it? There are many citizens who hold the contrary, and by these, day by day, the Department is urged to widen the scope of its activities. Its present effort is to increase its usefulness without adding to its expenditures. If it succeeds in this, the conservatives in finance and the progressives in policy should both be satisfied.

### The Health of the City.

The number of deaths reported during the year was 74,803, making a rate of 13.40 per 1,000 of the population. **This is the lowest death rate ever recorded in the City of New York.** If we compare this with last year's record, namely, 73,902 deaths and a rate of 13.76 for the year 1913, we find that there has been a decrease in the death rate of .36 of a point. How much this means to the community may perhaps be better appreciated by saying that if the death rate of 1913 had prevailed during the past year, there would have been 2,010 more deaths than actually occurred.

### Important Officials Placed on Full-Time Service.

From the standpoint of general organization and departmental efficiency, the most important general order issued during the year was that requiring full-time service on the part of bureau chiefs and other important Department officials. This order, which is now effective, was as follows:

"Directors of Bureaus who are in receipt of salaries of \$5,000.00 or more per annum, and Assistant Directors of Bureaus, Assistant Sanitary Superintendents, Chiefs of Divisions and all other medical officers who are in receipt of salaries of \$3,000.00 or more per annum, are hereby declared to be full-time officers of the Department and, as such, are required to give their services to the Department during the full working day.

"They shall not be allowed to engage in the general practice of medicine, or in any other regular occupation or business. With the approval of the Commissioner, they may be permitted to engage in public health work outside of the Department, but the Department retains the right to determine whether such

outside work interferes with, or is prejudicial to, the proper performance of departmental duty, and, after due notice, may withdraw such permission at any time."

Public health administration thus becomes a career—though, it must be acknowledged, not a particularly remunerative one—for a limited number of qualified men in the City of New York.

### The Sanitary Code Rewritten.

The Sanitary Code has been completely rewritten, and in its new form is **definitely correlated to the ordinances of the Board of Aldermen**. This was brought about by conference with the Codification Committee of the Board of Aldermen. In the preparation of the new Code, the Board was assisted constantly and ably by the Corporation Counsel and his staff.

Among the twenty or more sections which have been added to the Code, the most important, from the standpoint of public health, are the following:

1. Requiring the **naming of ingredients of "patent" medicines** on the labels of the packages, or, in lieu thereof, the registration of the ingredients with the Department of Health.
2. Requiring employers to use reasonably effective devices, means and methods to **prevent the contraction by employees of illness or disease incident to the work** or process in which such employees are engaged.
3. Providing for the **sanitation, ventilation and lighting of theaters** and other places of assembly, and of all places where people are employed.
4. Requiring **owners of stables to obtain permits** from the Board of Health, and to conduct their establishments in accordance with prescribed regulations.
5. Regulating the **cold storage of food**.
6. Requiring physicians, when reporting infectious diseases, to specify whether the individual affected has been engaged in handling food products.
7. Requiring institutions and private physicians to report cases of venereal diseases.
8. Requiring superintendents of hospitals and private practitioners to **report occupational diseases and injuries**.
9. Requiring physicians and superintendents of hospitals to **report groups of cases of suspected food poisoning**.
10. Providing, in the interest of school children, for the supervision, and in case of necessity only, for the exclusion from school of teachers suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis in a communicable form.
11. Prohibiting persons who are suffering from communicable diseases from working in their homes upon articles intended for general consumption.
12. Prohibiting the **distribution of free samples of proprietary medicines** or other substances of an alleged medicinal or curative character intended for internal human use.
13. Regulating the free distribution of vaccine, antitoxin, serum and cultures, and providing a penalty for physicians who accept payment for vaccines and analogous products which have been obtained from the Department gratuitously.
14. Providing that **persons ill with communicable disease may not handle or sell food**.



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15. Providing for decent and clean conditions in food manufactories, hotel and restaurant kitchens and retail food stores.
16. Providing for the physical examination of children at the time of entering public school by private physicians or by medical inspectors of the Department of Health. (This section corresponds in substance with a statute which applies to all parts of the state except the City of New York.)
17. Providing for the control by permit of all private hospitals other than those which are specifically authorized by law.
18. Requiring the lessees or owners of marsh lands and sunken lots to fill in or drain the same or to employ such other methods as will prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.
19. Providing for the sanitation of passenger cars and omnibuses.
20. Regulating public laundries.
21. Prohibiting offensive and dangerous practices in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes.
22. Requiring the removal of harmful dust, gases and other impurities from work rooms by suction devices.

In addition to the introduction of this important new matter, the Code has been changed in form so that its contents are now more logically arranged. From beginning to end the language has been simplified, and wherever necessary has been changed so as to harmonize with existing statutes, with aldermanic ordinances, and with the regulations of other departments.

### Code Amendments Adopted Prior to the General Revision.

During the year, prior to the general revision of the Code, the following important amendments were adopted:

1. Prohibiting the sale of bichloride of mercury except upon a physician's prescription.
2. Prohibiting unmuzzled dogs in streets and other public places.
3. Prohibiting the use of wood alcohol in preparations intended for human use.
4. Prohibiting the sale of opium, morphine, and other habit-forming drugs except on the written prescription of a physician.
5. Requiring the manufacturers and importers of artificial or natural spring water to file with the Department certain information concerning the character and composition of the water.
6. Prescribing the duties of physicians, hospitals, dispensaries, and other institutions with respect to reportable diseases.
7. Prohibiting the common use of forks at free lunch counters.

### New Sanitary Regulations.

Among the important regulations promulgated by the Department during the year are the following:

1. Regulations providing for sanitary conditions in floating baths, stationary pools, and bathing beaches.
2. Regulations governing sanitary conditions of tents, camps and bungalows.
3. Regulations regarding the use of coffin seals in cases of death from infectious diseases.
4. Regulations regarding the sale of milk and cream, including sections relating to bacterial content.

## STATISTICS

5. Regulations safeguarding the health of children cared for in day nurseries.
6. Regulations governing the handling, storing and sale of food in stores, factories, hotels, restaurants, etc.

### The New Bureau of Public Health Education.

There was established during the year a bureau known as the Bureau of Public Health Education. The working staff of this Bureau was recruited within the Department by the transfer of workers of special talent as writers, compilers and lecturers, from existing branches of the service. Its creation, therefore, committed the city to no new expense.

### Physical Examination of Department Employees.

In order to safeguard and improve the health of the employees of the Department, the Department has undertaken to make a **thorough physical examination of all its employees**. Originally regarded with suspicion, these examinations are now eagerly sought by all classes of employees. During the year 1,237 persons, 437 men and 800 women, were examined. The **results have been invaluable**; cases of unsuspected disease have been discovered, and treatment and preventive measures have been inaugurated. Cases of absence on account of illness are investigated, emergency treatment to employees taken ill while on duty is administered and constant supervision is exercised over the health of the employees. The adoption of the plan in all municipal departments is urged.

### Other Welfare Activities.

The Department has completed arrangements for the **establishment of a lunch room** where the employees of the Department will be furnished wholesome and well-cooked food at reasonable prices.

The roof of the Department's building is now utilized for recreation during the noon hour.

### The Department Becomes Interested in Industrial Hygiene.

Throughout this report evidence is presented of the **increasing emphasis which the Department places on education** in matters of sanitation and hygiene as the principal means for the accomplishment of its ends.

An important new education activity is the work which the Department has begun in relation to industrial hygiene. **Education in matters of industrial hygiene has hitherto been left entirely to private effort**. From time to time, legislation to promote occupational hygiene has been prompted by private societies. This year the Department of Health of the City of New York, for the first time in its history, has claimed this field for its own. The method proposed, however, is wholly that of education. No increase in the Department's force of inspectors is contemplated.

### Food Inspection Reorganized.

The Bureau of Food Inspection has been completely reorganized. It is preparing to undertake the systematic inspection of all classes of establishments in this city (except those under Federal or State inspection) where food is manufactured, prepared or sold. **The effectiveness of the work of the Bureau has**

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

been increased by the adoption of a plan for the district assignment of inspectors; duplication and overlapping have thus been avoided.

### Advisory Council Formed.

Early in the year an Advisory Council was organized, consisting of representatives of the various trades that regularly come under the supervision of the Department, and including in its membership as well persons identified in some way with public health administration, and those connected with institutions and private societies whose objects are akin to those of the Department of Health.

The Advisory Council is divided into committees corresponding to the several bureaus of the Department. It has rendered valuable assistance to the Department throughout the year in the critical study of established procedures and in the consideration of proposed new measures. Its most important services were performed in connection with the revision of the Sanitary Code. The devotion of the members of this voluntary body to the tasks assigned to them merits the thanks of the Department and of the city.

### The New Policy of the Sanitary Bureau.

In the Sanitary Bureau an effort has been made to replace sporadic inspections based upon citizens' complaints by systematic inspection work, which has for its object the abatement of nuisance by the initiative of the Department itself. Accordingly a house and block survey of the entire city is now in progress. It is worthy of note that during 1914, 18,863 complaints of nuisances were lodged by inspectors spontaneously, as against 32,571 made by citizens. A continuance of the present plan of action should result in a steady diminution in the number of complaints of a legitimate character made by citizens.

### Contagious Disease Hospitals for Queens and The Bronx.

Early in the year the Board of Estimate and Apportionment authorized the construction of the first unit of a new hospital for contagious diseases in the Borough of Queens. The contract was promptly signed and the building is nearing completion. The site in use for this purpose was purchased by the city more than eleven years ago.

An important step forward was made when the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen sanctioned the purchase of the Seton Falls site in The Bronx, for the purpose of hospital development. There is available for the construction of this hospital the sum of \$125,000. Request has been made for a sufficient sum, in addition, to render possible the construction in the first instance of a group of three buildings, the completion of which will enable the Department to discontinue the transfer of sick children to North Brother Island—a practice which has been much criticized.

### The Future of North Brother Island.

The bulk of the hospital population at Riverside Hospital, North Brother Island, consists, at the present time, of adults affected with tuberculosis. There is under construction on the Island a pavilion for the care of cases of venereal diseases. The plan of the Department is to devote the Island in the future wholly to the care of adults suffering from tuberculosis and venereal diseases.



## A New System of Health Administration Experimentally Inaugurated.

At present the activities of the Department are functionally classified and are controlled by Bureau Chiefs. The field workers of the Department are directed from headquarters. To this system, advantageous as it is in many ways, there are three principal objections:

1. The Director of a bureau is too far removed from those who do the field work of the bureau.

2. Where there is a high degree of differentiation of function, the individual worker ceases to see things in their true proportion, and fails to grasp or apply the broad principles by which the Department is governed. Mental and professional development are inhibited by the repetition of detail work of a monotonous character.

3. Various bureaus send their representatives into the same districts, often into the same houses, which results in undue expenditure of time and energy and in annoyance to the individual citizen.

Can these disadvantages be overcome? How far can the work of the Department be improved by the substitution of a **system of local or district administration** for the present purely functional administration? Can field workers be trained to perform, and can they actually perform in a satisfactory manner, a variety of functions?

In order to answer these questions intelligently, an **experimental health district has been established, where all the activities of the Department are locally directed** by a single district chief, who represents all of the bureaus which are engaged in field work. That there is much promise in this experiment is shown by the preliminary reports.

## Consolidation of Department Laboratories.

The laboratory work of the Department has hitherto been under divided control. The Research Laboratories, so-called, were in charge of the Director of Laboratories, while the Diagnostic Laboratories were under the supervision of the Director of the Bureau of Infectious Diseases. At the close of the year the laboratories were consolidated, and the entire laboratory organization placed in charge of the Director of Laboratories. Certain economies will result from this consolidation.

## Stenographic Division Organized.

The organization of a stenographic division at headquarters into which have been gathered the stenographers and typists, heretofore scattered throughout the various bureau offices, is one of the most notable of a series of measures inaugurated during the year to increase the efficiency of the Department.

## Study of Pension Problem.

A committee of employees was named to study the pension problem and to submit suggestions to the Mayor's Pension Committee, from the standpoint of participants of the pension fund of the Department of Health. The preliminary reports show that **on the present basis the early exhaustion of the pension fund is inevitable.**

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### Definition of Part-time Service.

Many of the professional workers of the Department long have been employed on a part-time basis. An official definition of part-time service, applicable throughout the Department, was, however, lacking. Such a definition has now been promulgated.

### Office Consolidation Saves Men and Money.

Throughout the year studies of the various activities of the Department were made, with a view to the more effective utilization of available means and forces. In consequence of these studies, **a number of unproductive activities were discontinued.** By means of office consolidation in the Richmond Borough office, several valuable employees, who, owing to the limited amount of work to be done in the Richmond Borough office, were little more than supernumeraries there, were transferred to branches of the service where their help was badly needed. A similar study of the work of the Queens Borough office has since been undertaken.

### The New Board of Promotions.

The departmental Board of Promotions, which previously consisted of three individuals, was reorganized early in the year, so as to include as members of the Board all Bureau chiefs.

### Uniform Absence Rules.

A uniform method of dealing with requests for "leave of absence with pay" was inaugurated.

### Acknowledgments.

This report cannot properly be concluded without an expression of gratitude and obligation to those who have upheld the hands of the Department during what has been perhaps the busiest year in its history.

Many of the procedures of the Department this year have been new. In all of the bureaus, the pace has been quickened. A serious effort has been made to hold each employee of the Department up to a high standard of personal achievement. **Officers and employees have been asked to make sacrifices** to which they have not been accustomed. In some instances salaries have been reduced; and except in a few cases, it has been impossible, owing to the financial stringency, to reward zealous and efficient workers according to their merit. Under these circumstances, eagerness to serve the Department could not reasonably have been anticipated. Nevertheless, **there has been manifested throughout the Department a steadfast devotion to duty, and in many instances even a high degree of enthusiasm.** For their loyalty to the best traditions of the Department, the employees as a body merit the thanks of the Board.

The Department has enjoyed in a large measure the support of the press. The daily press of the City, as a whole, has been generally fair and often generous in its treatment of the Department, and medical, trade and technical papers have devoted a large amount of space to the discussion of departmental matters of special interest to their readers. A Department of Health cannot satisfactorily perform its educational functions without the help of the press; and it is fitting that this help should be suitably acknowledged. Especially is the Department grateful to the following publications:

## STATISTICS

To The Globe for its aid in the pure food campaign, and for its willingness to devote extended space to the weekly bulletins in which the Department has endeavored to expound the Sanitary Code;

To The Tribune for its exposure of fraudulent medicinal preparations;

To The World for its articles in relation to the Sanitary Code, and for its active part in the fight for subway sanitation;

To The American and The Journal for a series of illuminating articles on rabies;

To The Evening Post for its generous allotment of space for the subject matter of the Department's bulletins;

To The Times for its Sunday articles treating of various phases of the Department's educational program, and for its editorial support and sound criticism;

To The Sun for its helpfulness in the vaccination campaign conducted by the Department last spring, and for many illuminating editorials on the medical policies of the Department;

To The Press for a series of special articles in its Sunday edition on the health movement;

To The Brooklyn Eagle for bringing home to the citizens of Brooklyn the essential things in the Department's program;

To The Standard Union for enabling the Department to explain the significance of anti-typhoid inoculation;

To Harper's Weekly for seconding the efforts of the Department to obtain national legislation for the regulation of proprietary medicines;

To The Mail for its interest in clean milk and pasteurization; and to newspaper writers and publishers too numerous to mention who have been painstaking in their efforts to promote the health of the city.

S. S. GOLDWATER, M.D.,

Commissioner of Health.

## BUREAU OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Bureau of General Administration is concerned chiefly in keeping and authenticating the acts, records, papers and proceedings of the Department of Health; preserving the books and papers of the Department of Health and conducting its correspondence.

The Staff consists of: 1 Director, who is also Secretary of the Board of Health; 1 Chief Clerk, 1 Law Clerk, 1 Auditor, 5 Assistant Chief Clerks, 1 Clerk in charge of the purchase and inspection of supplies, 1 Clerk in charge of the sale of laboratory products, 1 Clerk in charge of Board papers, 1 Inspector in charge of construction and repairs, 1 Clerk in charge of stationery and printing, 1 Clerk in charge of the library and file and 167 other employees.

In the following are summarized the activities of this bureau during the year 1914:

Competent inspection of supplies, material and equipment delivered to the Department has made possible prompt adjustment of accounts and disputed claims. Thus the accounts of the Department are maintained in balance with those of the Department of Finance and insure the early return of unexpended money to the General Fund for the Reduction of Taxation.

The Bureau has made frequent inspections of storerooms maintained by the Department and has thus kept itself accurately informed concerning stores on hand, as compared with the store ledgers.

A system has been established whereby accurate record could be kept of laboratory products received and disbursed in the different boroughs.

The sum of \$32,359.05 which was received for searches of the records of vital statistics was turned in to the General Fund of the City.

The Records of the Board of Health as maintained by this Bureau show that during the year, 85 premises were declared public nuisances while 84 were vacated; 39,565 permits were granted and 27,725 orders and notices were issued.

An equipment ledger has been set up which shows, by bureaus, the movable equipment of the Department, giving by quarters additions thereto and deductions therefrom.

Statements are prepared on the fifth of each month showing the per capita per diem cost of food supplies for the preceding month at the hospitals of the department.

Daily reports are now received from the automobile enginemmen of the use of the various automobiles, and of the supplies and repairs to motor vehicles. The exact cost of automobile transportation is clearly shown in this way.

A system of control has been organized whereby inspectors are informed currently of the receipt and delivery of supplies at the different receiving stations and the necessary measures taken to insure prompt delivery.

By closer supervision bills have been checked and paid more promptly than in the past, thus complying with the executive orders, requiring that the necessary work on bills be completed within six days.

## SANITARY BUREAU.

The Sanitary Bureau deals with matters pertaining to general sanitation. The functional organization and staff of this bureau is shown in the following:

### Staff.

- Haven Emerson, M.D.,  
Deputy Commissioner, and Sanitary Superintendent.  
A. Blauvelt, M.D.,  
Assistant Sanitary Superintendent in Charge.  
T. R. Maxfield, M.D.,  
Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, Brooklyn.  
J. H. Barry, M.D.,  
Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, Queens.  
J. T. Sprague, M.D.,  
Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, Richmond.

### *Inspectors in Charge.*

- D. T. Kenney,  
Borough of Manhattan.  
T. F. McCarthy,  
Borough of The Bronx.  
A. T. Tallmadge, M.D.,  
Borough of Brooklyn.

### *Supervising Inspectors.*

- J. M. Lonergan,  
Office of Assistant Sanitary Superintendent in Charge.  
J. H. Elson,  
Borough of Queens.  
H. Graef,  
Borough of Richmond.

### *Sanitary Engineer.*

- Eugene Winship,  
City of New York.

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## Distribution of Staff:

	Admin- istra- tive	Man- hat- tan	The Bronx	Brook- lyn	Queens	Rich- mond	To- tal
Sanitary Superintendent.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Assistant Sanitary Superintendent in Charge.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Assistant Sanitary Superintendent..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
Medical Inspector in Charge.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Sanitary Engineer.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sanitary Inspector in Charge.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Supervising Sanitary Inspector.....	..	1	..	..	1	1	3
Sanitary Inspector.....	..	24	6	22	8	4	64
Medical Inspector.....	..	2	1	..	1	..	4
Clerk.....	..	11	2	6	3	1	23
Stenographer and Typewriter.....	..	2	..	1	1	..	4
Typewriting Copyist.....	..	3	1	1	..	1	6
Driver.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Foreman of Laborers.....	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Laborer.....	..	..	..	..	..	16	16
Chauffeur.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Police Lieutenant.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
“ Sergeant.....	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
“ Patrolman.....	..	24	5	13	5	3	50

## Work During the Year 1914.

In past years the work of the Sanitary Bureau was confined mainly to action upon citizens' complaints and necessary supervision of premises and processes which were subject to regulation by the Board of Health. This policy, however, is illogical because the direction of sanitary activities cannot properly be intrusted to the individual citizen, whose personal interest or comfort may distort his judgment, and whose lack of technical knowledge may cause him to draw unwarranted conclusions. A little reflection will show that there is great waste of effort in inspections directed toward the abatement of nuisances, widely separated and of great variety. It is clear that much greater efficiency can be obtained by concentrated work by the entire force, directed toward a single purpose.

During 1914 a number of limited surveys were undertaken to determine the extent and location of certain conditions and occupations which might then or later menace life or health. Finding ample justification for each of the surveys directed toward a particular object, it was decided to undertake a complete sanitary survey of the entire city, to the end that action by the department against nuisances may be based on its own knowledge and initiative rather than upon the sporadic demands of citizens.

Using the units of area which were employed during the last federal census as districts of sanitary inspection, the department began a house and block survey of the entire city. At the rate of progress of the survey in Manhattan during November and December, it will take eighteen months to cover the entire area. In the course of the survey to date, 3,334 nuisances have been discovered and with few exceptions have been abated by personal effort on the part of the district inspector. This survey will occupy much of the time of the Sanitary Bureau for the coming year.

In the course of 277,661 inspections made in 1914, 18,863 complaints of



nuisance were lodged by the inspectors upon their own initiative. Citizens complained of nuisances in 32,571 instances. Personal effort, instruction and persuasion resulted in abatement of nuisances in 20,008 cases. In 24,047 cases police and legal action were needed to obtain compliance with the Sanitary Code.

A survey of all lodging houses, numbering 132, showed the need of better equipment as to plumbing and ventilation, of abatement of overcrowding, and of the maintenance of cleanly conditions on the premises. Five thousand eight hundred inspections of lodging houses were made, and of the nuisances thus disclosed, a large number were abated as a result of education and persuasion. In 600 cases notices were issued to abate nuisances found.

Investigation disclosed the fact that the daily average census of the lodging houses in Manhattan was 14,223; the total daily baths a little over 2,000. These figures apply only to the commercial lodging houses, and not to Municipal or other charitable lodging houses. A daily bath is required at the Municipal Lodging House, but such a requirement is out of the question in the lodging houses provided by charity in times of severe weather or extensive unemployment, for these have but scanty facilities for securing bodily cleanliness.

During the year, in order to insure compliance with the rules of the Department, 5,000 barber shops were inspected in the Greater City, and in about one-half of them the regulations of the department were being complied with. Of the 2,775 barber shops which did not observe the regulations, compliance was obtained through personal efforts of the inspectors in the case of 2,125 shops; in the remaining cases it was necessary to issue notices in order to obtain compliance.

A survey of theaters, department stores, public institutions, ferry houses, public lavatories and washrooms, by sanitary inspectors and by patrolmen of the Health Squad, was undertaken to enforce the orders forbidding the use of common drinking cups and common towels. In only a few instances was it found necessary to summon the violators to court.

A survey of all comfort stations maintained in buildings or public places by City Departments, and of those provided by the transit companies, showed need of improvement in the equipment and in the method of administration. Concerted action by the various departments and organizations concerned, resulted in a temporary improvement. This matter will be taken up anew.

As a logical sequel to this study, investigation was made of the methods of cleaning the various public conveyances; methods were studied and those which would be acceptable to the department were specified to the companies. The most important result of this survey was the conclusion that the use of disinfectants was of little or no value in such cleaning, and that the more effective use and ample application of soap and water were particularly to be desired.

As an aid to diminishing the prevalence of glanders throughout the city, supervision of the common horse troughs was established, and all such were ordered to be abolished in favor of a system of watering horses which made the use of the individual pail necessary. The horse troughs of the city were inspected repeatedly, and generous coöperation was given the department, especially by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in obtaining compliance. Of 541 watering troughs found operating in violation of the ordinance of the Board of Aldermen, 198 were altered and 97 were entirely discontinued. Of the 246 still in use and not altered to comply with the Aldermanic ordinance the majority were permitted on the plea of humanity to the horses in the heat of the summer. Before the need is again found to be urgent it is expected that all public watering places for horses in the city will comply.

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The supervision of bathing establishments, pools, floating baths and bathing beaches, maintained throughout the summer, resulted in strict compliance with the regulations of the department. Owing to the increased pollution of the river and harbor waters in the vicinity of New York, their use for bathing purposes was considerably limited. In 1915 public bathing establishments will not be operated by the municipality or by private interests in river or harbor waters along the Hudson River, Harlem River or to the west of a line drawn between Fort Schuyler and Willets Point or north of a line drawn between Norton's Point and the southerly boundary of the Fort Wadsworth Reservation on Staten Island or in the Arthur Kills on the west of Staten Island. To replace discontinued river baths, the municipality and private philanthropy are urged to hasten the construction of additional interior baths and pools.

Previous to 1914, there was no record in the Sanitary Bureau to show that roof tanks from which water is furnished for general use had been regularly inspected. During 1914 a careful inspection was made of tanks on the roofs of premises in the five boroughs (inspection of the tanks on the roofs of tenement houses was discontinued after April 30th, as the Tenement House Department assumed responsibility for this work), and a card showing location, character of the premises, date and result of inspection of each, is now on file.

It was found that water was supplied from roof tanks for drinking and domestic purposes, fire use, cooling, flushing and hydraulic purposes, or for a combination of drinking, domestic and fire purposes.

The Sanitary Code requires that every roof tank be covered with a tight-fitting cover or an extra fine mesh screen, to prevent the access of mosquitoes, and that every tank from which water is furnished for drinking and domestic purposes must be emptied and the inside thoroughly cleaned at least once a year.

Over 4,000 roof tanks were inspected, and over 3,000 notices were issued requiring compliance with the regulations.

This inspection will be repeated annually, in coöperation with the Tenement House Department.

During the year careful supervision was maintained over lots below grade in the various boroughs, and, where stagnant water was found, notices have been issued requiring that nuisances resulting from same be abated. These nuisances have been abated by proper drainage, by oiling, or by filling of the lots.

Large areas of salt marsh and inland swamps in the Greater City have been filled, drained or oiled during the past year, and orders and notices to abate these mosquito-breeding nuisances are being issued as rapidly as ownership of the property can be determined.

The following table shows the work accomplished by the laboring force under the direction of the Sanitary Engineer:

Lineal feet of ditches cleaned and dug.....	2,654,940
Orders issued.....	130
Orders complied with.....	51
* Orders rescinded.....	9
Orders pending.....	79

\* These were orders from the year 1913 and were rescinded by advice of Counsel

Recognizing that the stables of the city were the chief source of fly-breeding, an intensive study was made of all such places throughout the city, with the result that 10,616 stables, accommodating 110,144 horses, were found. Conditions warranting action were found in 4,593 cases. The nuisances found were due



mainly to manure, inadequate ventilation, defective plumbing, dirty floors and walls, and lack of sewer or cesspool connection. In 160 cases, violations of the Sanitary Code were abated by personal effort, or by education of the owners.

A card record file is now maintained in each borough office showing a record of each stable in the borough, the location of the stable, the name and address of the owner of the building, and the owner of the stable, the number of cubic feet of air space, the number of stalls, the number of horses, the number and size of the windows and doors, and the character and the condition of the floors. Each card shows whether or not the stable floors are properly sewer or cesspool connected and how often manure is removed. On the back of each card is kept a record of the cases of glanders removed from the stable since January 1, 1913. The reports of these cases are received weekly from the Bureau of Infectious Diseases.

Another prolific source of fly breeding has been attacked by establishing standards for the maintenance and operation of inland dumps in various boroughs. Special attention has been directed to the use of disinfectants, prompt covering of garbage, and the daily removal of all salvaged articles containing food particles from the dumps.

In the outlying portions of several of the boroughs where there is neither public water supply nor public sewer, out-door privies are allowed. The regulations of the department require that proper precautions be taken to prevent the access of flies. In the various boroughs the Bureau of Sewers notifies the borough office as soon as a new trunk line or branch sewer has been completed, and notices are issued requiring that the various premises in the vicinity be connected with the sewer.

In the camp and tent colonies where sewer or cesspool connected toilets cannot be provided, and where privies have formerly been in use, the can system has been introduced to a large extent during the past year. The contents are now removed regularly by licensed scavengers, a change which has materially improved sanitary conditions. In several of the boroughs, city water supply has been introduced in many of the larger tent colonies, which are open only during the summer season, and it has been possible to have cesspool connected toilets installed.

Three extreme instances of neglect of proper sanitary disposal of human excreta have been the subject of vigorous department action, and one of these still remains in an unsatisfactory condition. At Maspeth, in the Borough of Queens, a condition has existed for many years which can only be described as uncivilized and mediæval. The sewage, direct from privies, sinks, wash tubs, cesspools and surfaces, all gathers and flows from the houses, across or under the sidewalk into the street gutter, there to continue for a quarter of a mile and more through the streets, across a public dump and finally into Newtown Creek. This sewage is at all times exposed to view, causing offense to sight and smell, and affords opportunity to chickens, ducks, dogs, children and adults to spread the raw sewage by their feet, into the houses, food stores and other premises.

Permanent sewers are ordinarily provided through the action of the Borough authorities and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, but the conditions in this case were so bad that it was impossible to await the construction of permanent sewers. Under the direction of the Bureau of Sewers in Queens temporary drains and sewers have been installed at the expense of the residents bordering these polluted streets. In the course of this community undertaking 2,300 feet of earthen pipe, 6 inches and 12 inches in diameter, and 1575 feet of

12-inch boiler tubes, obtained from the public dump, were used for the drainage of houses and streets of this vicinity. This temporary drainage system cares for the waste of 110 premises, fifty per cent. of which are tenement houses. In the small area represented by these 110 premises referred to, 265 violations of the Sanitary Code were found, and orders issued for their abatement.

The result of this extensive neglect of ordinary sanitary measures was to be found in the excessive infant mortality of this region, the deaths of infants under one year being 267 per 1,000 births as compared to a rate of 102 for the city at large in 1913.

In the vicinity of Bear Swamp Road, in The Bronx, old, natural drainage channels have been obstructed by new roadways and embankments, and the natural course of surface water has been diverted so that, in a considerable area, sewage overflowed from house drains and cesspools into open trenches and wooden temporary sewers. In some places the sewage was thus exposed for considerable distances and constituted an offense to sight and smell. Through the services of the Sanitary Bureau, supplemented by the coöperation of the local residents, this vicinity has been improved in a way which will serve the sanitary needs until permanent sewers are supplied.

At the Richmond County Jail at Richmond, Staten Island, owing to defects in equipment and administration, raw sewage from the jail with its sixty inmates overflows through the bank on the jail property directly into the gutter along the highway. It is expected that the Borough officials will remedy this condition by installing a new disposal plant upon the premises.

The disposal of the city offal has had more than its usual share of departmental attention, and an aggressive campaign has been waged by the department and by citizens concerned in the abatement of the nuisances arising at the various points of collection of the garbage and offal along the water-front, and particularly in the course of the disposal of these products on Barren Island.

Prosecution of the offending corporation was begun, but later was temporarily suspended pending investigation and report by an expert engineer in the employ of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. It is to be expected that the recommendations of this expert, supported by the weight of the City Administration and the interested citizens who have long suffered from the Barren Island nuisance, will result in a permanent remedy for the condition.

Special success has met the department's activities in the enforcement of the ordinance against the discharge of dense smoke, and the courts have supported the department against railroads, power plants, and manufacturing establishments.

In the Borough of The Bronx, the smoke nuisance has been found to arise almost entirely from factories and portable engines. In the southern zone of the borough many sewers are being built by contractors, and unless carefully watched, the portable engines used are apt to emit dense smoke. The locomotives of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company within the Bronx Borough limits are also frequently the source of violations of this section of the code.

During the year there were fifteen arrests of factory owners, four arrests of contractors, and two arrests of owners of portable engines. Twelve of the factory owners were fined, two were discharged, and in one case sentence was suspended; all of the four contractors arrested were fined. One case against a railroad resulted in a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500); in a second case against a railroad sentence was suspended.

The cases brought into court for violation of this section of the code were

## STATISTICS

materially assisted by photographs showing not only the discharge of dense smoke, but also the character of the surrounding premises.

In the Borough of Queens, in nearly all cases where violations were found, the cause was the use of soft coal as fuel. Photographs were taken in this borough, summonses served, and cases disposed of in the Magistrate's Court. In the majority of instances fines were imposed. Out of 39 cases in court, none were dismissed, 28 were punished by a fine totalling \$300, one offender was imprisoned for three days in jail, and in 10 cases sentence was suspended.

In the Borough of Richmond, seventeen complaints were received in regard to dense smoke; of these, 10 were returned as "no cause for action," one was abated by personal effort, and six were returned for notice. Seven original complaints were forwarded by the sanitary inspectors; of these three were prosecuted criminally, with the result that two pleaded guilty. The third case was subsequently withdrawn.

In the Borough of Brooklyn, too, many convictions were secured during the past year for violations of this section of the Sanitary Code.

An ordinance of the Board of Aldermen, passed on August 7, 1913, put upon the Department of Health the responsibility of controlling the conditions of ventilation and the watercloset facilities provided in motion picture theaters. Up to May, 1914, 1377 motion picture theaters were inspected by the Sanitary Bureau. At that time the inspectors of the Department of Health instructed representatives of the Bureau of Licenses and supervised their work, so that from that date forward the maintenance of adequate ventilation and toilet facilities has been controlled entirely through the Bureau of Licenses.

By a change in the regulations put into force in October, 1914, and requiring more cleanliness and space for chicken raising, a decided improvement has been effected in the sanitary conditions prevailing in this industry in New York City. In the ten months up to November 1, 1914, 4,702 complaints were received from citizens who were annoyed by sound or smell or vermin from neighbors' chickens. In the two months of November and December only 263 such complaints were received.

Dead animals are removed from the streets, and offal, etc., from the markets and slaughter houses of the city by a scavenger hired by contract. The amount of material thus removed in 1914 was as follows:

### Large Animals.

Dead horses removed.....	14,956	
Dead cattle removed.....	2,105	
Other dead animals, as mules, donkeys, deer, camels.....	56	
	<hr/>	
Total.....		17,117

### Small Animals.

Dead calves, sheep, goats, hogs, and pigs removed.....	136	
Dead cats and dogs removed from streets.....	56,603	
Dead cats and dogs removed from the shelter of American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.....	219,960	
	<hr/>	
Total.....		277,399
Lbs. of offal, condemned meat, fish, etc., removed.....		3,854,640

A squad of police, although assigned to and a necessary and integral part of the Sanitary Bureau, serve in an official capacity all the other bureaus of the

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Department of Health. In the Sanitary Bureau they supplement the sanitary inspectors and enforce notices and orders and serve summonses and warrants, vacate premises, and maintain marine quarantine regulations at the request of the Health Officer of the port. In the course of their work they arraigned in the courts of New York and disposed of 4,263 cases; they handled 147,727 items and reported upon the same.

The efficiency of the Sanitary Bureau is to be measured not by the number of successful prosecutions in Court, but by the number of nuisances abated by personal effort. An instructed offender who remedies a nuisance which is called to his attention is a civic asset, whereas the citizen who has been forced to comply against his will and understanding by the joint action of the police and the magistrate, is rarely likely to assist the public health authorities in their further efforts. With rare exceptions it has been found that the owner or tenant of premises against which the department has been forced to take action has willingly carried out the request of the department when he fully understood the need and intent of the authorities.

## BUREAU OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Bureau of Infectious Diseases exercises supervision and control over all communicable infectious diseases, establishes and maintains quarantine in cases of certain diseases, administers immunizing sera and vaccines, registers cases of tuberculosis and venereal diseases, maintains tuberculosis clinics and day camps, and supervises cases of tuberculosis in their homes; attends to the admission of tuberculosis patients to sanatoriums and hospitals; disinfects infected premises and infected material; maintains diagnostic clinics for venereal diseases and undertakes microscopic examination of specimens submitted.

The organization and the staff of the Bureau of Infectious Diseases are shown in the following:

### Number and Distribution of Staff.

	City	Man- hat- tan	Bronx	Brook- lyn	Queens	Rich- mond
Director.....	1	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant to Director.....	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chiefs of Divisions.....	5	..	..	..	..	..
Borough Chiefs.....	4	1	1	1	1	..
Chief Diagnostician.....	1	..	..	..	..	..
Physicians in Charge of Branch Offices....	17	7	2	6	2	..
Physician in Charge of Hosp. Admission Bureau.....	1	..	..	..	..	..
Physician in Charge of Ambulances and Stables.....	1	..	..	..	..	..
Physicians in Charge of Day Camps.....	2	1	..	1	..	..
Medical Inspectors.....	44	21	4	15	2	2
Attending Physicians, Clinics.....	62	28	7	22	4	1
Dentist.....	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chief Veterinarian.....	1	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinarians.....	8	3	1	2	1	1
Clerks and Typists.....	77	57	5	11	3	1
Superintendent of Nurses.....	1	..	..	..	..	..
Supervising Nurses.....	21	11	2	6	1	1
Social Service Nurses.....	4	3	1	..	..	..
District and Clinic Nurses.....	192	92	22	64	10	4
Disinfectors.....	40	21	4	11	3	1
Laborers.....	19	9	3	3	3	1
Stablemen.....	8	7	..	..	1	..
Orderlies.....	6	4	..	2	..	..
Helpers, Cleaners and Domestics.....	28	16	2	9	0	1
Automobile Engineman.....	10	5	2	3	0	0
Drivers.....	19	3	4	9	2	1
Watchman.....	1	..	1	..	..	..
Assistant Directors of Laboratory.....	2	..	..	..	..	..
Bacteriologist.....	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bacteriological Diagnosticians.....	5	..	..	..	..	..
Laboratory Assistant.....	21	..	..	..	..	..



# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

## DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

A very large part of the work of this Bureau consists in the supervision and control of the so-called contagious diseases, smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, whooping cough, etc.

Among the more important activities of the Bureau, with respect to contagious diseases, may be mentioned:

### Fumigation.

In accordance with the views of most present day authorities, fumigation with formaldehyde as a means of disinfection after infectious diseases, has largely been abandoned. During the latter part of the summer it was discontinued entirely in the Boroughs of The Bronx, Queens and Richmond. Cleaning and renovation, either voluntary or enforced, as in tuberculosis, took its place.

### Smallpox and Vaccination.

As the result of the outbreak of smallpox at Niagara Falls, New York, where over 250 cases were reported, a careful survey was made to determine the need of vaccination in New York City. Information was obtained regarding typical classes of the population, such as clerks, laborers, librarians, social workers, etc. Following this survey, wholesale vaccination was recommended. Nearly 750,000 leaflets urging immediate vaccination were distributed throughout the city. A large number of vaccinations were made by inspectors of the Department, and a special appropriation enabled the Department to vaccinate children in the parochial schools. All of the inmates of the Manhattan State Hospital, 5,000 in number, were vaccinated by physicians of this Bureau.

### Whooping Cough.

A survey was made of all dispensaries in New York City in order to determine if they possessed the necessary facilities to care for cases of whooping cough. Regulations for the management of whooping cough dispensaries were prepared and printed.

New procedures for the home supervision of whooping cough in dispensary and institution cases went into effect on August 17th. Isolation is required for one week after the onset of the whoop; after which time it is probable there is but little transmission of the disease.

### Measles.

In an experimental district in Brooklyn, later visits by nurses to cases of measles where all necessary precautions were observed, were discontinued. This procedure proved entirely successful, and brought about a great saving of nurses' visits. It was subsequently extended to the entire Borough of Brooklyn.

### Scarlet Fever.

A careful study was made of an outbreak of scarlet fever in Bayside, L. I., and detailed reports, charts, etc., submitted. This outbreak, as in a similar one in Staten Island, was due to the failure of parents to summon physicians, and subsequently permitting the children to return to school while still in the infectious stage.

## STATISTICS

Field nurses were authorized to determine when cases of scarlet fever could be discharged from quarantine, thus making district diagnosticians available for other and more important work.

### **Official Coffin Seals; Cremation Permits.**

Conferences were held with the official undertakers' association, and a departmental seal for closing coffins of persons dying from infectious diseases was adopted. No burial permits are issued in such cases unless the coffin is sealed with this official seal.

Requests for cremation permits have been carefully investigated in order to eliminate any possibility that foul play was concealed.

### **Ambulances and Trucks.**

The ambulance stable and the disinfecting plant were entirely reorganized. Three new motor ambulances were put into operation, two in Brooklyn and one in The Bronx. Two new motor trucks were ordered.

### **Manufacture of Cigars.**

A special investigation was made as to the process of manufacture of cigars to determine if insanitary methods were followed. A new section of the Sanitary Code dealing with this matter was enacted.

### **Daily Printed List of Contagious Diseases.**

The daily printed lists of contagious diseases for distribution to public schools, formerly issued separately in all Boroughs, were combined and now appear as one list.

## **DIVISION OF INSTITUTION INSPECTION**

### **Survey of Isolation Facilities.**

A complete survey was made of the facilities for isolation of contagious diseases in every institution of New York City, and the institutions were graded accordingly. All were instructed as to the provision of satisfactory facilities for isolation.

### **Placards of Information.**

Inspectors of the Division of Institution Inspection distributed and posted placards regarding infectious diseases for the information of hospitals, dispensaries and hotels.

### **Course of Instruction.**

Institution inspectors received a course of instructions in the technique of taking blood for the Wassermann test.

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## DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS

### New Clinics.

New Tuberculosis Clinics were opened in Flushing, L. I., and Parkville, Brooklyn. The Tuberculosis Clinics formerly conducted by the New York Nose, Throat and Lung Hospital and the Good Samaritan Dispensary, were taken over by the Department of Health and installed in new quarters.

A new house was leased for the Lower East Side Department Clinic, formerly at 81 East Second street.

### Appointment of Volunteer Clinic Physicians.

A uniform procedure for the appointment of volunteer clinic physicians was adopted, all appointments to be approved by the Board of Health.

### Examination of Peddlers, etc.

At the request of the Bureau of Licenses, all applicants for peddlers' licenses are now examined in the tuberculosis clinics.

### Examination of Bakers.

In accordance with the New York State Labor Law, the physical examination of bakers was continued throughout the year.

### Investigation of Tuberculosis Clinics.

At the request of the Commissioner of Health an investigation of the Tuberculosis Clinics of the Department of Health was made by the Executive Secretary of the Association of Tuberculosis Clinics, who found much in their organization to commend, and but little to criticize other than that the Clinics were undermanned.

### Investigation of Discharged Sanatorium Cases.

Routine investigation by field nurses of all cases discharged from Otisville and Raybrook was begun and has been continued, the object being to ascertain the results of treatment and the present social and physical condition.

### Hospital Admission Bureau.

Admission of all cases of tuberculosis to the New York State Hospital for Incipient Tuberculosis, to the Montefiore Home and the Bedford Hills Sanatorium, was transferred to the Tuberculosis Hospital Admission Bureau.

### Children's Classes at the Clinics.

Special classes for children were conducted at ten of the fourteen Departmental Tuberculosis Clinics. Special classes in exercises, manual training, etc., were conducted at three clinics.



## STATISTICS

### Disinfectors for Clinics.

Owing to the discontinuance of fumigation in some of the Boroughs, it became possible to assign a number of disinfectors to duty in the Tuberculosis Clinics to disinfect and clean same. Each disinfecter performs this work at two or more clinics.

### DIVISION OF TYPHOID FEVER

#### Supervision of Cases of Typhoid Fever.

Field nurses were instructed by the typhoid inspectors as to the methods of supervising all cases of typhoid fever, and late in the year such supervision was turned over to them.

Of the seven typhoid inspectors, five were transferred to other duties, while the remaining two were detailed as typhoid supervisors, one for the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx and Richmond, the other for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. Each supervisor visits every Branch Office in his Boroughs at regular intervals and gives instruction to the nurses and district diagnosticians. In case of an outbreak, he assumes charge of the investigation and supervision of the same.

Anti-typhoid immunization is now performed by the district diagnosticians.

#### Outbreak of Typhoid Fever.

An outbreak of typhoid fever occurred at Harts Island in August and September. Seven hundred inmates were immunized against the disease by physicians of the Department.

There was also a small outbreak of typhoid fever on the Park Slope, Brooklyn. Careful investigation failed to reveal its cause.

### Educational.

A brief, simple circular in four languages, regarding typhoid fever, was prepared and distributed to the general public. A placard recommending anti-typhoid immunization was posted in every dispensary in New York City.

### DIVISION OF VENEREAL AND VETERINARY DISEASES

#### Serological Laboratory.

This laboratory formerly located in the Carnegie Laboratory of the Bellevue University Medical School was removed to the Department headquarters. Its work has steadily increased, Wassermann examinations being now made at the rate of 100,000 a year.

The work of the laboratory was critically investigated by a member of the Medical Advisory Board, who reported that its work was of a particularly high standard of efficiency.

#### Notification.

The notification of venereal diseases was greatly increased during the year.

#### Anti-quack Campaign.

War was waged against the advertisements of venereal disease quacks appearing in newspapers and in saloons. An advertisement offering free advice was pub-

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lished in two afternoon papers, and conferences were held with representatives of the various liquor dealers' associations. The coöperation of the latter was obtained and signs, similar to the advertisements above referred to, were posted in the lavatories of saloons.

Support was given to bills for the suppression of publication of advertisements of venereal quacks.

### New Wassermann Clinic.

A Wassermann Clinic was opened at 29 Third avenue, Brooklyn.

## VETERINARY DISEASES

### Anti-rabic Clinics.

The Anti-rabic Clinics of the Department were reorganized and methods made uniform in all Boroughs. A new clinic was opened at 29 Third Avenue, Brooklyn.

### Glanders.

The abolition of public watering troughs greatly lessened the prevalence of this disease.

### Foot and Mouth Disease.

Late in the year foot and mouth disease appeared in Long Island, and all the cattle in a number of stables in the Borough of Queens were destroyed by the State authorities. Two suspected cases of human foot and mouth disease were observed.

### Diagnosis Laboratory.

A thorough investigation of the methods and results of the Diagnosis Laboratory was conducted by two members of the Medical Advisory Board, who with respect to the quality of its work in connection with the examination of sputum specimens and diphtheria cultures expressed the highest praise.

### PROGRESS MADE ON PREVIOUSLY PROPOSED PROCEDURES

At the beginning of the year the following recommendations were submitted:

1—That a census be taken of all stables in the City, and that every stable be required to have a permit from the Department of Health.

Now in effect.

2—That public watering troughs for horses be abolished. Has been done.

3—That the Tuberculosis Hospital Admission Bureau be reorganized and made autonomous.

Steps are being taken to this end.

4—That the number of nurses' visits paid to cases of measles be materially lessened.

Has been done.

5—That special attention be paid by tuberculosis clinics to the prophylactic care of children.

Is being done.

## STATISTICS

### NEW PROCEDURES AND CHANGES GOING INTO EFFECT 1915

- 1—The Diagnosis and Serological Laboratories will be transferred from the Bureau of Infectious Diseases to the Bureau of Laboratories, January 1, 1915.
- 2—The Division of Venereal Diseases will be reorganized January 1, 1915. As the special fund from the Bureau of Social Research will be discontinued on that date, the Chief of the Division of Venereal Diseases will perform the duties of the former Medical Adviser. An adequate system of registration of venereal diseases will be put into effect.
- 3—Because of the transfer of the Serological Laboratory to the Bureau of Laboratories, there will be no reason for retaining the veterinary and dog work of the Bureau in the Division of Venereal Diseases. These branches of the work will therefore be made a part of the function of the Division of Contagious Diseases.
- 4—All district and borough diagnosticians will receive instructions in the technique of obtaining specimens for the Wassermann test.
- 5—In coöperation with the Bureau of Licenses, a clinic for the examination of Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond applicants for peddlers' licenses will be established at 49 Lafayette street, where such applicants will undergo examination for tuberculosis and other infectious diseases.
- 6—Beginning January 1, 1915, later visits by district nurses to cases of measles where all necessary precautions are observed, will be discontinued throughout the entire City.
- 7—Beginning January 1, 1915, fumigation as a means of disinfection after infectious diseases will be discontinued in all Boroughs of New York City except Brooklyn. In that Borough it will be continued as in former years. The relative prevalence of such diseases in Brooklyn as compared with other Boroughs will furnish a guide for future action.

### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Among matters of general administration to which special attention was given in 1914 may be mentioned:

#### Efficiency Ratings.

A new system of efficiency ratings of employees was introduced, the most important feature being the establishment of a Rating Committee composed of representatives of the medical, nursing, laboratory and clerical staffs of the Bureau. The equalization of ratings throughout the Bureau has thus been secured.

#### Coöperation with Other City Departments and Outside Organizations.

Much work has been done along these lines; e. g., physical examination of employees for the Department of Docks and Ferries, and similar examination of painters employed on the East River Bridges.

#### New Publications.

The hand book of the Bureau of Infectious Diseases was entirely rewritten and brought up-to-date, its size being almost doubled. It is a manual for

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employees, and a reference work for all who may desire knowledge of the functions of the Bureau.

Other new publications issued during the year were a Circular of Information to Physicians regarding Contagious Diseases, a Monograph on Whooping Cough, and a Circular of Information for School Children regarding Contagious Diseases. Over a million of the latter were issued and distributed to all school children in New York City.

Special placards recommending typhoid immunization, a typhoid circular in four languages for the "man in the street," and a circular of general information regarding venereal diseases, were also issued.

### Exhibits.

The permanent exhibit of the Bureau of Infectious Diseases has been largely remodeled and enlarged. An exhibit for the Panama Exposition has also been prepared.

### Miscellaneous New Procedures.

The weekly report of the activities of the Bureau was made much fuller and more comprehensive. A system has been devised whereby the many blanks used in the Bureau will be numbered in groups, each containing all blanks referring to a particular branch of the work; an independent record of the supply appropriation of the Bureau is maintained whereby the status of each schedule is apparent at all times.

Physicians and nurses of the Bureau have given lectures on infectious diseases and tuberculosis for the Bureau of Public Health Education; a complete inventory was taken of all goods and supplies in the possession of the Bureau; and all employees requiring same were vaccinated.

# STATISTICS

BUREAU OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES



BUREAU OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

*Division of Contagious Diseases. Statistical Table—1914*

	New York	Man- hattan	The Bronx	Brook- lyn	Queens	Rich- mond
<b>CASES REPORTED:</b>						
Smallpox.....	24	21	2	1	.....	.....
Measles.....	25,793	12,787	2,928	8,129	1,672	277
Scarlet Fever.....	11,105	4,817	1,526	3,469	987	306
Whooping Cough.....	3,798	2,001	432	1,025	177	163
Diphtheria.....	17,129	7,927	2,409	5,626	974	193
Mumps.....	4,449	2,263	386	1,551	204	45
German Measles.....	927	446	99	290	24	68
Chickenpox.....	9,732	4,674	1,123	3,068	462	405
Total.....	72,957	34,936	8,905	23,159	4,500	1,457
Cases removed to hospitals.....	8,168	5,092	736	1,985	213	142
Visits to cases.....	228,959	112,503	23,724	70,438	16,095	5,199
Cultures.....	53,510	24,987	5,832	17,373	4,400	918
Immunizations.....	6,044	3,311	1,111	1,291	176	155
Injections.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Intubations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vaccinations performed.....	6,892	5,827	166	346	553	.....
Certificates issued.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
<b>DISINFECTION:</b>						
Houses visited; disinfection performed.....	25,391	13,423	2,795	7,293	1,467	413
Houses visited; disinfection postponed.....	3,205	2,177	323	529	158	18
Total.....	28,596	15,600	3,118	7,822	1,625	431
Rooms disinfected.....	47,916	27,338	6,592	10,722	2,438	826
<b>GOODS WAGON SERVICE:</b>						
Visits; removal of infected goods.....	2,181	1,184	441	499	36	21
Visits; return of infected goods.....	659	356	129	104	63	7
Other visits.....	16,177	12,820	1,771	273	1,306	7
Total.....	19,017	14,360	2,341	876	1,405	35
<b>DISINFECTING STATION:</b>						
Lots of goods disinfected.....	26,301	5,160	142	20,963	20	16
Lots of goods destroyed.....	3,028	718	308	1,984	7	11
Lots of goods removed.....	29,329	5,878	450	22,947	27	27
<b>AMBULANCE SERVICE:</b>						
Total calls for Ambulance.....	7,318	3,815	1,292	2,098	4	109

REMARKS

During 1914 there was increased activity in all branches of the work in connection with contagious diseases. Eight hundred more cases were removed to hospital than in 1913; 27,000 more visits were paid by nurses; and 40,000 more cultures were taken. The number of immunizations for diphtheria was doubled.

The number of houses disinfected was about the same, but 20,000 fewer lots of infected goods were removed for disinfection.



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## BUREAU OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

## Diagnosis Laboratory—1914

	Man- hattan	The Bronx	Brook- lyn	Queens	Rich- mond	Total City
<b>DIPHTHERIA:</b>						
Bact. examination for diagnosis	35,296	8,503	20,361	2,234	1,450	67,844
Showing diphtheria bacilli....	6,953	1,736	3,929	545	159	13,322
Showing no diphtheria bacilli.	28,343	6,767	16,432	1,689	1,291	54,522
Later cultures.....	37,752	9,147	26,497	5,437	1,165	79,998
Other cultures.....	4,860	348	812	100	207	6,327
Total cultures.....	77,908	17,998	47,670	7,771	2,822	154,169
<b>TUBERCULOSIS, SPUTUM:</b>						
Specimens examined.....	29,404	4,954	13,324	1,581	498	49,761
Specimens showing tubercle bacilli.....	6,740	1,142	3,327	464	106	11,779
Specimens showing no tubercle bacilli.....	22,664	3,812	9,997	1,117	392	37,982
<b>TYPHOID—WIDAL REACTION:</b>						
Specimens of blood examined.	4,376	1,097	2,743	635	190	9,041
Specimens of blood examined showing reaction.....	780	178	552	129	49	1,688
Specimens of blood examined showing no reaction.....	3,423	877	2,078	482	132	6,990
Indecisive.....	173	42	113	26	9	363
<b>DIAZO REACTION:</b>						
Specimens examined.....	820	314	720	114	7	1,975
Specimens examined showing dialzo reaction.....	109	39	129	22	1	300
Specimens examined showing no dialzo reaction.....	711	274	589	92	6	1,672
Specimens examined showing doubtful reaction.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3
<b>MALARIA:</b>						
Specimens examined.....	1,251	440	702	224	29	2,646
Specimens showing malaria plasmodia.....	181	53	84	36	3	357
Specimens showing no malaria plasmodia.....	1,070	387	618	188	26	2,289
<b>CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS:</b>						
Specimens examined.....	31	6	20	6	4	67
Specimens examined showing meningococci.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Specimens examined showing no meningococci.....	29	5	20	6	4	64
<b>MISCELLANEOUS:</b>						
Average number of culture stations.....	285	77	145	51	12	570
Visits to collect specimens....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,823
Culture tubes prepared.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	282,775
Number of swabs prepared....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	285,535
Number of laboratory prepar- ations made.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	217,659
Number of Widal outfits pre- pared.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,025
Number of diazo outfits pre- pared.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000
Number of malaria outfits prepared.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,725
Number of meningitis outfits prepared.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,150
Number of sputum jars pre- pared.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,045

## REMARKS

Owing to the increased activities of the field nurses of the Bureau of Infectious Diseases, the work of the Diagnosis Laboratory was markedly increased during 1914. Over 25,000 more diphtheria cultures were examined, and 8,000 more specimens of sputum. The number of laboratory preparations made in 1914 were 79,000 more than in 1913.

# STATISTICS

## BUREAU OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

### *Division of Venereal and Veterinary Diseases—1914*

	Man- hattan	The Bronx	Brook- lyn	Queens	Rich- mond	N. Y. City
<b>VENEREAL SECTION—CASES RE- PORTED:</b>						
Syphilis.....	15,650	1,484	3,322	425	247	21,128
Gonorrhea.....	7,707	591	1,053	130	45	9,526
Chancroid.....	454	16	41	2	4	517
Number of new patients ex- amined in Wassermann Clinics.....	12,598	.....	3,658	.....	.....	16,256
Number of patients seen by Medical Advisor.....	1,429	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,429
<b>VETERINARY SECTION:</b>						
Horses examined.....	21,120	4,925	8,162	1,923	12,813	48,943
Horses tested with mallein...	623	208	389	230	102	1,552
Horses vaccinated.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Horses condemned.....	514	133	404	65	37	1,153
Post-mortem examinations of horses.....	95	53	97	5	5	255
Cows examined.....	.....	.....	33	580	8	621
<b>ANTI-RABIC SECTION:</b>						
Dogs examined.....	3,681	1,006	2,537	1,399	299	8,922
Dogs destroyed.....	419	25	407	124	2	977
Cases of rabies.....	103	10	19	75	.....	207
Persons examined for dog bite.	1,438	770	1,443	810	98	4,559
Cats examined.....	14	3	21	41	3	82
Cats destroyed.....	2	2	6	1	.....	11
Number of patients examined at anti-rabic clinics.....	785	588	729	.....	.....	2,102
Number of anti-rabic injec- tions.....	4,281	2,405	3,846	.....	.....	10,532
Number of tetanus injections..	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
<b>SEROLOGICAL LABORATORY:</b>						
Specimens examined.....	53,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,700
Wassermann.....	29,891	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,891
Gonorrhea.....	9,444	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,444
Glanders.....	7,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,700
Treponema.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Gonococcus.....	6,624	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,624

### REMARKS

The number of cases of syphilis reported during the year was more than double the number reported in 1913, while the cases of gonorrhea were increased 40 per cent.

Nine thousand more patients were seen at the Wassermann Clinics. The number of examinations in the Serological Laboratory were 53,000 as against 5,000 during the previous year.

Eighteen thousand more horses were examined for glanders, while the number condemned remained about the same.

Three thousand four hundred more dogs were examined in connection with complaints of dog bite, and the number destroyed was almost double that in 1913.

There was a very marked increase in the work performed at the anti-rabic clinics, due to the opening of several new clinics.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

## BUREAU OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

*Division of Tuberculosis—Living Cases—1914*

	Man- hattan	The Bronx	Brook- lyn	Queens	Rich- mond	N. Y. City
TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER:						
Cases in file January 1st, 1914.	17,370	3,024	7,754	1,021	270	29,439
Under care of private physi- cians.....	1,480	368	1,194	260	60	3,362
Under care of non-department clinics.....	1,941	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,941
Cases in city institutions.....	3,425	290	968	126	64	4,873
City cases out of town and in sanatoria.....	1,421	237	606	74	39	2,377
Homeless—Not found cases...	4,244	546	1,140	73	7	6,010
Cases "At Home" and under supervision of Depart- ment of Health (Inc. clinics).....	4,859	1,583	3,846	488	100	10,876
New cases reported in 1914...	12,328	2,131	5,976	959	210	21,604
Total cases added to register in 1914.....	17,194	2,796	7,117	989	235	28,331
Total cases enrolled in 1914...	34,564	5,820	14,871	2,010	505	57,770
Cases removed from register in 1914.....	16,328	2,407	5,591	877	173	25,376
Cases in file December 31st, 1914.....	18,236	3,413	9,280	1,133	332	32,394
Under care of private physi- cians.....	1,495	414	1,165	261	51	3,386
Under care of non-department clinics.....	2,238	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,238
Cases in city institutions.....	3,841	461	1,102	179	88	5,671
City cases out of town in sana- toria.....	1,408	277	650	93	52	2,480
Homeless—Not found cases...	4,145	626	2,297	77	24	7,169
Cases "At Home" and under supervision of Depart- ment of Health, including clinic cases.....	5,109	1,635	4,066	523	117	11,450
VISITS AND INSPECTIONS:						
Visits by physicians.....	3,120	367	1,230	384	101	5,202
Visits by nurses.....	110,793	15,727	44,166	5,861	2,729	179,276
Total visits.....	113,913	16,094	45,396	6,245	2,830	184,478
Renovations compelled by nurses complaints.....	14	6	21	1	.....	42
Renovations made voluntarily	4,395	1,312	2,948	245	159	9,062
Forcible removals.....	18	.....	3	3	.....	24

## REMARKS

The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis registered at the Department of Health increased about 3,000 during the year. One thousand more new cases were reported.

The number of visits paid by nurses fell off 30,000, due to the increased demand of contagious diseases upon the nursing staff.

The number of forcible renovations was reduced from 251 in 1913 to 42; while the number of voluntary renovations remained about the same. There was also a marked decrease in the number of cases of tuberculosis forcibly removed to hospitals.

# STATISTICS

## BUREAU OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—1914

	Cases Reported		Cases Per 1,000 of Population		Deaths		Deaths Per 1,000 of Population		Case Fatality Per Cent	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
<b>DIPHTHERIA:</b>										
Manhattan.....	6,113	7,927	2.46	3.12	635	753	.26	.296	10.4	9.49
Bronx.....	2,035	2,409	3.49	3.76	148	185	.25	.288	7.3	7.67
Brooklyn.....	5,226	5,626	2.83	2.93	450	453	.24	.236	8.6	8.05
Queens.....	1,003	974	2.79	2.51	88	87	.25	.224	8.8	8.93
Richmond.....	158	193	1.66	1.95	12	11	.13	.110	7.6	5.69
New York City.....	14,535	17,129	2.70	3.07	1,333	1,489	.25	.267	9.2	8.69
<b>SCARLET FEVER:</b>										
Manhattan.....	4,138	4,817	1.66	1.89	206	252	.08	.099	4.9	5.3
Bronx.....	1,067	1,526	1.40	2.38	48	37	.08	.058	4.4	2.4
Brooklyn.....	4,344	3,469	2.37	1.81	196	119	.11	.062	4.4	3.4
Queens.....	839	987	2.60	2.55	46	40	.13	.103	5.4	4.1
Richmond.....	331	306	3.45	3.09	11	3	.11	.030	3.3	.9
New York City.....	10,719	11,105	1.99	1.99	507	451	.09	.081	4.7	4.06
<b>MEASLES:</b>										
Manhattan.....	12,157	12,787	4.88	5.04	368	367	.15	.14	3.0	2.02
Bronx.....	4,879	2,928	8.32	4.57	70	44	.12	.07	1.4	1.50
Brooklyn.....	9,124	8,129	4.94	4.24	144	123	.08	.06	1.5	1.5
Queens.....	1,718	1,672	4.77	4.32	29	22	.08	.06	1.6	1.3
Richmond.....	1,285	277	13.40	2.80	17	4	.18	.04	1.3	1.5
New York City.....	29,163	25,793	5.42	4.62	628	560	.12	.10	2.1	2.2
<b>WHOOPING COUGH:</b>										
Manhattan.....	1,261	2,001	.50	.79	186	156	.07	.06	14.7	7.8
Bronx.....	410	432	.70	.67	49	19	.08	.03	11.9	4.4
Brooklyn.....	1,392	1,025	.75	.53	134	81	.07	.04	9.6	7.9
Queens.....	226	177	.63	.46	40	18	.11	.05	17.6	10.2
Richmond.....	240	163	2.50	1.64	11	5	.11	.05	4.5	3.1
New York City.....	3,529	3,798	.65	.68	420	279	.07	.05	11.9	7.4
<b>PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS:</b>										
Manhattan.....	12,971	12,328	5.22	4.86	4,555	4,632	1.83	1.82	35.12	37.57
Bronx.....	2,315	2,131	3.97	3.32	883	948	1.51	1.48	38.14	44.48
Brooklyn.....	6,168	5,976	3.34	2.12	2,608	2,692	1.41	1.41	42.28	45.05
Queens.....	976	959	2.72	2.48	419	485	1.16	1.25	42.93	30.57
Richmond.....	241	210	2.54	3.12	136	160	1.42	1.61	56.43	76.19
New York City.....	22,671	21,604	4.22	3.87	8,601	8,917	1.60	1.60	37.94	41.27
<b>TYPHOID FEVER:</b>										
Manhattan.....	1,624	1,060	.66	.42	180	155	.07	.06	11.2	14.6
Bronx.....	190	265	.33	.41	31	29	.05	.05	16.3	10.9
Brooklyn.....	643	750	.35	.39	122	122	.07	.06	19.0	16.3
Queens.....	163	146	.45	.38	24	24	.07	.06	14.7	16.4
Richmond.....	23	39	.24	.39	5	3	.05	.03	21.7	7.9
New York City.....	2,643	2,260	.49	.40	362	333	.07	.06	13.7	14.7
<b>CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS:</b>										
Manhattan.....	140	184	.06	.07	117	106	.05	.04	83.57	57.6
Bronx.....	28	32	.05	.05	21	17	.04	.03	75.00	53.1
Brooklyn.....	51	79	.03	.04	48	64	.03	.03	94.11	81.0
Queens.....	11	15	.03	.04	12	17	.03	.04	.....	.....
Richmond.....	2	8	.02	.08	4	2	.04	.09	.....	25.0
New York City.....	232	318	.05	.06	202	206	.04	.04	87.07	64.7
<b>ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS:</b>										
Manhattan.....	159	80	.....	.03	29	13	.01	.005	18.2	16.3
Bronx.....	65	28	.....	.04	12	12	.02	.018	18.4	42.9
Brooklyn.....	75	14	.....	.01	9	6	.005	.003	12.0	42.9
Queens.....	10	6	.....	.02	4	3	.01	.007	40.	50.
Richmond.....	1	1	.....	.01	1	.....	.01	.....	100.	.....
New York City.....	310	129	.....	.02	55	34	.01	.006	17.	26.4

### REMARKS

*Diphtheria:* Prevalence increased and also the number of deaths, but the disease was relatively less fatal than in 1913.

*Scarlet Fever:* This disease was slightly more prevalent, but fewer deaths and lower death rate than case fatality.

*Measles:* Four thousand fewer cases, and fewer deaths, with a lower death rate than in 1913.

*Typhoid Fever:* The case incidence and death rate from this disease during 1914 were the lowest in the history of the disease in this City.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

## BUREAU OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—

	Under Observation for Diagnosis, 1-1-14	New Patients Examined	Readmitted for Diagnosis	Total Diagnosis	Found Not Tuber- culous and Dis- charged	Suspected Cases Transferred to Other Clinics	Found Tuber- culous	Discontinuing Not Coming for Diag- nosis	Under Observation for Diagnosis, 12-31-14
MANHATTAN:									
Lower West.....	204	1,020	247	1,471	512	59	332	227	341
Upper East.....	584	1,391	486	2,461	1,249	169	349	253	441
Middle East.....	.....	719	52	771	357	14	267	89	44
Lower East.....	94	1,490	386	1,970	1,000	18	442	336	174
Corlears.....	37	942	167	1,146	445	4	351	190	156
Southern Italian.....	21	675	83	779	387	13	207	107	65
Total.....	940	6,237	1,421	8,598	3,950	277	1,948	1,202	1,221
BRONX:									
Northern.....	38	1,082	218	1,338	827	8	244	209	50
Southern.....	26	1,354	125	1,505	952	2	501	5	45
Total.....	64	2,436	343	2,843	1,779	10	745	214	95
BROOKLYN:									
Eastern District.....	23	1,260	220	1,503	943	8	494	27	31
Germantown.....	35	1,135	93	1,263	634	11	550	52	16
Brownsville.....	28	1,158	186	1,372	520	4	657	111	80
Bay Ridge.....	13	285	32	330	160	4	144	14	8
Main.....	85	1,341	70	1,496	862	58	522	3	51
Parkville.....	.....	203	4	207	68	1	137	1	.....
Total.....	184	5,382	605	6,171	3,187	86	2,504	208	186
QUEENS:									
Jamaica.....	9	291	14	314	115	15	160	8	16
Flushing.....	.....	327	.....	327	135	4	165	11	12
Total.....	9	618	14	641	250	19	325	19	28
RICHMOND.....	2	117	6	125	51	.....	57	11	6
NEW YORK CITY.....	1,199	14,790	2,389	18,378	9,217	392	5,579	1,654	1,536

REM

The number of cases under treatment is slightly greater than in 1913, while the number of new cases was Clinic physicians paid 800 more visits in 1914 than in 1913.



# STATISTICS

## Tuberculosis Clinics—1914

Under Treatment, 1-1-14	New Cases Under Treatment	Old Cases Read- mitted	Total Cases Under Treatment During Year	Found Not Tuber- culous and Dis- charged	Deaths of Cases Attending Clinics	Transferred to Other Clinics.	Entered Hospitals	Entered Sanatoria	Discontinuing Not Found	Discontinuing Not Coming for Treat- ment	Under Treatment 12-31-14	Total Visits of Patients	Prescriptions filled for Clinic Patients	Home Visits Clinic Physicians
368	1,020	554	1,942	512	24	137	129	24	140	492	484	6,372	6,902	239
821	1,391	748	2,960	1,249	16	283	78	29	136	646	523	12,210	11,940	976
.....	719	92	811	357	7	28	87	29	22	130	151	3,286	3,742	95
594	1,490	1,496	3,580	1,000	14	89	157	56	22	1,674	568	12,670	19,009	90
142	942	510	1,594	445	3	70	118	41	43	471	403	4,909	2,884	17
506	675	305	1,486	393	21	20	59	13	27	685	268	5,047	7,866	88
2,431	6,237	3,705	12,373	3,956	85	627	628	192	390	4,098	2,397	44,494	52,343	1,505
288	1,082	405	1,775	829	8	22	47	22	7	571	269	7,440	12,161	125
419	1,354	434	2,207	952	11	38	134	72	4	536	460	11,963	13,219	128
707	2,436	839	3,982	1,781	19	60	181	94	11	1,107	729	19,403	25,380	253
167	1,260	339	1,766	991	26	54	97	25	13	365	195	6,504	9,597	118
309	1,135	376	1,820	646	23	176	97	65	42	450	321	8,469	11,221	209
455	1,158	1,067	2,680	520	10	54	111	32	47	1,279	627	11,007	16,380	72
100	285	121	506	160	6	49	52	19	9	138	73	2,110	4,465	23
560	1,341	264	2,165	862	29	346	229	61	84	259	295	9,740	14,055	250
.....	203	12	215	68	9	19	18	23	6	20	52	764	977	24
1,591	5,382	2,179	9,152	3,247	103	698	604	225	201	2,511	1,563	38,594	56,695	696
37	291	104	432	152	6	36	32	13	11	95	87	2,754	4,529	92
.....	327	10	337	135	9	6	33	3	5	42	104	1,867	2,740	93
37	618	114	769	287	15	42	65	16	16	137	191	4,621	7,269	185
26	117	44	187	51	6	1	35	8	2	52	32	898	1,570	87
4,792	14,790	6,881	26,463	9,322	228	1,428	1,513	535	620	7,905	4,912	108,010	143,257	2,726

## ARKS

increased by 600. The diagnoses of tuberculosis were, however, 300 fewer.



# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

## BUREAU OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—

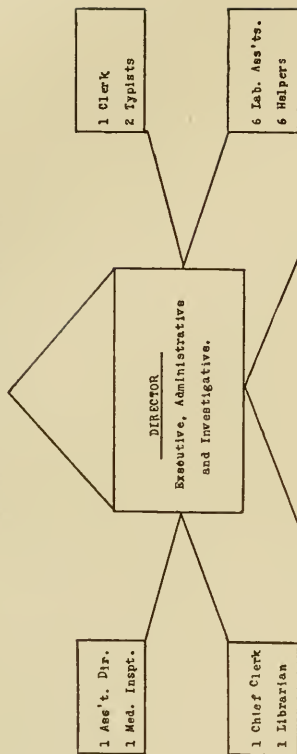
Borough	Typhoid Fever	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Leprosy	Mumps	German Measles
MANHATTAN:									
First quarter.....	125	6	3,602	1,783	382	2,177	1	849	142
Second quarter.....	221	13	6,518	1,893	628	2,538	.....	844	219
Third quarter.....	401	2	1,282	414	580	1,523	1	212	37
Fourth quarter.....	313	.....	1,385	727	465	1,689	1	358	48
Total.....	1,060	21	12,787	4,817	2,001	7,927	3	2,263	446
THE BRONX:									
First quarter.....	18	.....	537	638	125	676	.....	71	37
Second quarter.....	35	2	1,959	528	113	733	.....	114	48
Third quarter.....	117	.....	277	104	121	418	.....	130	6
Fourth quarter.....	95	.....	155	256	73	582	.....	71	8
Total.....	265	2	2,928	1,526	432	2,409	.....	386	99
BROOKLYN:									
First quarter.....	87	.....	2,558	1,368	231	1,560	.....	556	102
Second quarter.....	87	1	4,547	1,211	365	1,539	.....	804	141
Third quarter.....	386	.....	706	322	227	1,021	.....	66	28
Fourth quarter.....	190	.....	318	568	202	1,506	.....	125	19
Total.....	750	1	8,129	3,469	1,025	5,626	.....	1,551	290
QUEENS:									
First quarter.....	5	.....	431	405	44	223	.....	84	10
Second quarter.....	34	.....	856	337	84	265	.....	82	10
Third quarter.....	57	.....	231	81	17	187	.....	13	2
Fourth quarter.....	50	.....	154	164	32	299	.....	25	2
Total.....	146	.....	1,672	987	177	974	.....	204	24
RICHMOND:									
First quarter.....	4	.....	64	103	25	64	.....	7	29
Second quarter.....	5	.....	182	90	49	31	.....	13	35
Third quarter.....	12	.....	16	39	43	26	.....	5	3
Fourth quarter.....	18	.....	15	74	46	72	.....	20	1
Total.....	39	.....	277	306	163	193	....	45	68
NEW YORK CITY									
First quarter.....	239	6	7,192	4,297	753	4,700	1	1,567	320
Second quarter.....	382	16	14,062	4,059	1,239	5,106	.....	1,857	453
Third quarter.....	973	2	2,512	960	988	3,175	1	426	76
Fourth quarter.....	666	.....	2,027	1,789	818	4,148	1	599	78
Total.....	2,260	24	25,793	11,105	3,798	17,129	3	4,449	927

# STATISTICS

Cases Reported—1914

Chicken Pox	Glanders	Anthrax	Rabies	Tetanus	Tuberculosis	Syphilis	Gonorrhœa	Chancroid	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	Poliomyelitis	Typhus Fever	Pellagra	Trichinosis	Total
1,611				1	3,040	2,596	1,444	112	35	24				17,876
1,946			1	1	3,400	4,145	1,773	79	62	9	3			24,293
255			2	5	2,899	4,578	2,626	189	41	25	4	2	1	15,079
862				2	2,989	4,331	1,864	74	46	22	9	1	1	15,187
4,674			3	9	12,328	15,650	7,707	454	184	80	16	3	2	72,435
452					519	279	126	3	7	4				3,492
398					600	329	115		7	1				4,981
47					513	389	190	6	4	19				2,341
226					499	488	160	7	14	4	1			2,639
1,123					2,131	1,484	591	16	32	28	1			13,453
1,086					1,348	464	79	3	26	3				9,471
1,211				1	1,628	945	319	13	27	3				12,842
133					1,525	900	357	14	13	5				5,703
638		1	1		1,475	1,013	298	11	13	3				6,381
3,068		1	1	1	5,976	3,322	1,053	41	79	14				34,397
174					238	55	10		1	1				1,681
167					279	115	42	2	5	2				2,280
13					237	117	54		7	2				1,018
108					205	138	24		2	1				1,204
462					959	425	130	2	15	6				6,183
176					73	46			1					592
50					61	60	9	1	6	1				593
12					42	68	26		1			1		294
167					34	73	10	3						533
405					210	247	45	4	8	1		1		2,012
3,499				1	5,218	3,440	1,659	118	70	32				33,112
3,772			1	2	5,968	5,593	2,258	95	107	16	3			44,989
460			2	5	5,216	6,052	3,253	209	66	51	4	3	1	24,435
2,001		1	1	2	5,202	6,043	2,356	95	75	30	10	1	1	25,944
9,732		1	4	10	21,604	21,128	9,526	517	318	129	17	4	2	128,480

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH of the CITY OF NEW YORK.  
 Organisation of the Bureau of Laboratories.



Division of Pro- duction of Sera & Vaccines.	Division of Applied Therapy	Division of Diagnosis.	Division of Microbiology of Foods, Water & Disinfection.	Division of Chemistry	Division of Special Investigations.
1 Assistant Director. 1 Chemist 5 Bacteriologists 1 Pathologist 1 Veterinarian 20 Laboratory Assistants 22 Helpers 12 Laborers	1 Assistant Director 10 Bacteriologists 1 Laboratory Assistant 2 Helpers	1 Assistant Director 2 Bacteriologists 7 Laboratory Assistants 5 Helpers 1 Laborer	3 Bacteriologists 24 Laboratory Assistants 8 Helpers 1 Inspector of Foods	10 Chemists 4 Laboratory Assistants 1 Type Copyist 1 Helper	2 Assistant Directors. 5 Bacteriologists 3 Laboratory Assistants 1 Helper 1 Domestic

## BUREAU OF LABORATORIES.

The work of this Bureau comprises the following:

1. The manufacture of biologic products for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of disease in man and animals. Among them may be mentioned Diphtheria, and Tetanus Antitoxin, Tuberculin, Mallein, Vaccine Virus, Antirabic Virus, Stock and Autogenous Vaccines of all kinds; Meningococcus, Streptococcus, Gonococcus and Pneumococcus Serum and Normal Horse Serum for the control of hemorrhage.

2. The Clinical Department advises physicians in the use of the above products, and, when requested, administers the treatment to patients in their homes.

3. Chemical and bacteriological examination of water, milk and food (including shell fish).

4. Bacteriologic and epidemiologic investigations of local epidemics of various infectious diseases.

5. Serologic diagnosis of syphilis, gonorrhœa, glanders and other diseases.

6. Experimental work on infectious and other diseases. The work of the Bureau is published annually in the form of "Collected Studies." This is sent to those known to be interested in research work, laboratories, medical institutions and libraries throughout the world. The latest number, which has just been received from the printer, contains articles on the subject of meningitis, scarlet fever, diphtheria, pneumonia, tuberculosis, Vincent's angina, plague, trachoma, rabies and smallpox; also articles on biochemistry, immunity, pathology, physiology and protozoology.

The staff consists of 1 Director, 7 Assistant Directors, 1 Medical Inspector, 1 Chief Chemist, 1 Chief Clerk, 24 Bacteriologists, 1 Pathologist, 8 Chemists, 1 Veterinarian, 1 Librarian, 1 Clerk, 2 Typewriting Copyists, 1 Bacteriological Diagnostician, 42 Laboratory Assistants, 13 Laborers, 1 Domestic, 43 Helpers.

## THE DIVISION OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

This division includes, (1) the executive control of all work, such as ordering of supplies, bookkeeping and clerical work connected with official reports and letters, (2) the work of media making for all of the other divisions, (3) the work of the librarian.

### Preparation of Media.

There were prepared 8,541 liters of media of which 1,336 liters were for diphtheria toxin, 625 liters for tetanus toxin, 2,341 liters for stock broth, 3,200 liters for agar, and 1,039 liters for miscellaneous media. These media were tubed or put in flasks or bottles to the number of 245,321. The number of working days was 303, with average of 28 liters of media per day, and 800 average number of tubes filled per day.

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

## Report of the Librarian.

The library added 35 books and 121 periodicals during the year. The reprints number now about 4,000. Vol. VII of the Collected Studies was sent as usual to about 1,400 on mailing list, principally investigators in bacteriology, pathology and hygiene throughout the world.

## Conferences.

Bi-monthly laboratory conferences were held at which the journals and books were reviewed. Papers were presented by members, dealing with recent scientific subjects and special investigations in the laboratory. Authorities on subjects of scientific interest to the laboratory force were frequently invited and participated in the sessions.

## The Division for the Production of Antiserums and Vaccines.

All antiserums and vaccines are produced for free distribution to indigent citizens. The following is a list of the products with the amounts produced and distributed during the year:

Product	Produced	Distributed
Diphtheria Toxin.....	342,075 cc.	72,625 cc.
Diphtheria Antitoxin Plasma.....	1,659,500 cc.	25,800 cc.
of which was refined (globulin).....	295,884,250 units	361,080,327 units
Tetanus Toxin.....	361,985 cc.	36,850 cc.
Tetanus Antitoxin Plasma and Serum.....	1,593,790 cc.	797,565 cc.
of which was refined (globulin).....	99,452,250 units	79,827,375 units
Antimeningitis Serum.....	135,650 cc.	123,220 cc.
Antipneumococcus Serum.....	80,600 cc.	15,600 cc.
Antigonococcus Serum.....	43,650 cc.	3,640 cc.
Antistreptococcus Serum.....	150,950 cc.	58,000 cc.
Normal Horse Serum.....	100,550 cc.	52,240 cc.
Pertussis Vaccine.....	33,825 cc.	22,480 cc.
Streptococcus Vaccine.....	7,880 cc.	4,510 cc.
Pneumococcus Vaccine.....	4,900 cc.	2,530 cc.
Staphylococcus Vaccine.....	4,950 cc.	3,880 cc.
Gonococcus Vaccine.....	21,300 cc.	13,060 cc.
Typhoid Vaccine.....	67,500 cc.	43,485 cc.
Glanders Vaccine.....	.....	1,000 cc.
Mallein Vaccine.....	3,850 cc.	1,970 cc.
Eye Mallein.....	1,395 cc.	647 cc.
Tuberculin Vaccine.....	.....	3,152 cc.
Gonococcus Antigen.....	2,030 cc.	1,775 cc.
Rabies Vaccine.....	80,161 cc.	65,581 cc.
Smallpox Vaccine.....	11,764 cc.	9,480 cc.

## DIVISION OF APPLIED THERAPY.

The number of consultations in regard to the use of serums and vaccines, held with physicians and hospitals by telephone, letter and on request by visits to the patients, has shown a marked increase during the year.

## STATISTICS

The use of normal horse serum for the control of hemorrhage from various causes has become widespread, and the results in suitable cases have been very gratifying.

An experimental study on animals made during the year in the laboratory having shown the superiority of the intraspinal method of administering anti-toxin, special efforts have been made to get in touch, at the earliest possible moment, with physicians having cases of tetanus in their care in order to institute this method of treatment. This has resulted, in the last few months, in the saving of the lives of ten out of twelve human cases of tetanus.

An extensive study has been made on the treatment of whooping cough with vaccines among patients at the whooping cough clinic of the Department of Health, at a number of institutions, and among patients of private physicians. This work is still in progress.

The treatment of pneumonia with serum and vaccines has been studied throughout the year, in coöperation with attending physicians at a number of hospitals.

The work on the treatment of meningitis has increased markedly during the past year—from 131 to 202 cases. Much of this increase has been in epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis. The following table gives the number of cases treated.

	Consulta- tions	New Cases	Lumbar Punctures	Inocula- tions
E. C. S. M.....	189	49	162	151
Tb. Men.....	52	51	51	...
Other Men.....	28	23	14	12
Ant. Polio.....	17	8	8	1
Scarlet Fever.....	3	3	3	...
Pneumonia.....	18	17	16	1
Other Diseases.....	63	51	44	5
	<u>370</u>	<u>202</u>	<u>298</u>	<u>170</u>

### Borough Clinics for Antirabic Treatment.

On Jan. 1, 1914, the administration of antirabic treatment was transferred from the Research Laboratory and divided among three borough clinics of the Bureau of Infectious Diseases. One of these was located at the central office of the Health Department, for patients from the boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, one at the borough office of The Bronx, for Bronx patients, and one at 29 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, for cases from Brooklyn and Queens. Each morning the antirabic vaccine, freshly prepared at the laboratory, is carried by messenger to the several borough clinics. The physician in charge of each clinic reports his cases daily to the laboratory and receives advice and information therefrom. Records of all cases treated are kept in duplicate at the laboratory and at the clinics. The accompanying table gives statistics of rabies treatment.



# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

## Statistics of Patients Receiving Antirabic Treatment, 1912, 1913 and 1914

(Only covers cases receiving treatment from the Department of Health.)

Years	Patients Treated	Biting Animal Proved Rabid.	Percentage of Positive Cases.	Mortality			
				Gross		Corrected	
				Human Rabies Deaths	Mortality, expressed in per cent. of cases in which biting animal was rabid	15 days or more after end of treatment	Mortality, expressed in per cent. of cases in which biting animal was rabid
1912..	In City.....452	294	65%	1	0.34%	1	0.34%
	Out of City.....501	411	82%	2	0.48%	0	none
	Total.....953	705	73.9%	3	0.425%	1	0.14%
1913..	In City.....528	373	70.6%	3	0.8%	1	0.27%
	Out of City.....447	359	80%	1	0.28%	0	none
	Total.....975	732	75%	4	0.546%	1	0.136%
1914..	In City.....509	355	69.7%	2	0.56%	1	0.28%
	Out of City.....343	258	75.2%	1	0.38%	0	none
	Total.....852	613	71.9%	3	0.487%	1	0.163%
	2780	2050	73.7%	10	0.487%	3	0.146%

This table shows that of all cases treated the biting animal was proven rabid in about 74%, that 10 deaths from rabies occurred in three years among 2050 patients bitten by animals proven rabid. This gives a gross mortality of a little less than one-half per cent. and a corrected mortality of about 0.15 per cent.

### Muzzling Ordinance.

On July 28, 1914, the Department of Health added to the Sanitary Code a section requiring that no unmuzzled dog shall be allowed at any time in any public place in the City of New York. The ordinance has been in effect only five months, during which time 212 patients have received Pasteur treatment as compared with 329 patients for the corresponding months of 1913 and 167 cases for the same months in 1912. During the last six months of 1914, 42 persons bitten by cats received Pasteur treatment. In nine of the cases no examination of the biting animal was made or the examination was negative for rabies. The remaining 33 patients were bitten by 12 cats that were proven rabid by microscopical examination of their brains. This shows that owned cats should be properly protected and that stray cats, like stray dogs, should be captured and destroyed.

# STATISTICS

## Diagnosis by Complement Fixation.

The following table gives the number of diagnoses made during the year. (It does not cover the work of the Department's Diagnosis Laboratory.)

Diseases	Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Totals
Pertussis.....	31	21	27	79
Tuberculosis.....	33	30	29	92
Syphilis.....	92	1290	43	1425
Gonococcus.....	83	198	178	455
Streptococcus.....	33	79	161	273

The number of tests for hemolysis and agglutination in preparation for transfusion was 146.

## DIVISION OF DIAGNOSIS.

Arrangements were made during the year whereby the routine diagnosis of diphtheria, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malaria, syphilis and gonorrhœa, until now in the Bureau of Infectious Diseases, would be transferred to the Bureau of Laboratories January 1, 1915. Diagnostic work requiring special technic has always originated in this Bureau and some of it has been retained here.

## Rabies Diagnosis for 1914

Animals	Manhattan		Brooklyn		Bronx		Queens		Richmond		Out of City	
	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.
Dogs:												
Bull-dogs..	48	49	8	33	18	23	17	12	0	1	0	4
Black and tans....	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Chows....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Collies....	7	11	2	6	6	9	10	8	1	0	3	2
Dalmatians	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	0	0	1	0
Dachs'nds.	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1
Great Danes..	1	0	0	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
King Charles	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mastiffs...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Mongrels..	0	0	2	5	1	4	2	1	0	1	2	1
N'dlands..	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Poodles...	8	6	0	2	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Pointers...	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
St. Ber'ds.	0	2	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Setters....	3	5	3	4	5	1	1	2	0	0	2	0
Spaniels...	5	1	0	1	2	3	4	1	0	0	1	1
Spitrys....	6	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Terriers...	57	81	14	39	16	33	19	8	0	9	11	7
Cats.....	6	19	5	13	3	6	0	2	0	0	1	3
Cows.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Horses.....	2	3	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2
Humans....	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Totals.....	150	182	39	113	65	87	63	41	1	11	31	24

The routine diagnosis of gonorrhœa in the Contagious Disease Hospitals was turned over to the Bureau of Hospitals.

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

## THE DIVISION OF MICROBIOLOGY OF FOODS, WATER AND DISINFECTION.

(Formerly called the Division of Hygiene.)

The work in this division includes the routine bacteriological examinations of milk and other foodstuffs, of water and of disinfection tests. The table on p. 64 shows the quality of specimens of water as judged by the *B. coli* test, and the number of bacteria to the cubic centimeter.

### Bacteriologic Examination of Milk.

The accompanying table shows the number and varieties of samples of milk examined bacteriologically during the year in this division.

#### NUMBER OF SAMPLES EXAMINED

Date	Samples From Creameries (Single Plates)	Samples From Past. Plants		Samples Received From City Inspectors							Miscellaneous					
		Raw	Past.	Stores		Wagons		Hospital		Infant Feed'g Sta.	Railroad		Milk Depot		Charity Correction	
				R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.		R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.
1914																
January.....		145	208	357	294	541	758	33	20	206	44	8	288	195	362	....
February.....	751	101	114	179	274	266	835	32	44	83	4	8	355	297	287	....
March.....	1099	72	122	81	229	199	984	12	36	103	20	4	646	424	383	....
April.....	689	126	167	81	280	109	1216	12	54	157	.....	.....	418	402	353	....
May.....	336	35	53	26	221	59	1220	8	55	269	.....	.....	434	481	325	....
June.....	197	109	229	246	330	83	1042	.....	51	208	.....	.....	714	390	278	60
July.....	729	266	271	61	225	35	899	4	52	176	.....	.....	681	482	255	78
August.....	173	91	110	43	161	16	667	.....	28	93	.....	.....	600	380	260	77
September....	423	365	584	145	198	34	679	.....	20	145	.....	.....	463	378	240	72
October.....	661	409	680	29	232	24	990	4	48	158	78	140	678	627	218	59
November....	514	344	531	12	234	47	894	.....	36	202	436	454	61	478	179	53
December... R.160		406	413	4	263	91	1174	4	56	155	468	350	145	1039	130	39
	P. 291															
Total, ...	6020	2469	3482	1264	2941	1504	11,358	109	500	1955	1050	964	5483	5573	3270	438

R = Samples of Raw Milk.  
P = Samples of Pasteurized Milk.

### The Results of a Comparison between the Bacterial Testing of Milk by Different Methods and by Laboratories.

The technique of milk testing was gradually changed in the laboratories owing to experimental work. The changes in the plating medium are seen in the following table:

<i>A. P. H. A. Standard Method</i>	<i>Department Method</i>
Agar.....1 per cent dried	1.5 not dried
Nutrient.....Meat infusion	Meat extract
Magnification.....Optional	Compulsory
Reaction.....1.5 per cent acid	1 per cent acid

By request Dr. Charles E. North examined in October the methods in use in the Laboratory and recommended that standard methods be used for the sake

# STATISTICS

of uniformity. This led to the discovery that many important laboratories were using methods which were not the standard of the A. P. H. A.

Three important private laboratories joined with the Department in making a test of methods. Dr. H. W. Conn, Director of the State Board of Health of Connecticut, consented to act as the umpire. The results of this study were such that the Committee of the American Public Health Association adopted the methods in use in the Department as standard methods, with one exception, the use of a loop by the City Laboratories instead of a pipette, for the reason, as given in Dr. Conn's report, that the loop is somewhat more irregular than the pipette method. While the use of the loop saves labor it was thought unwise to consider it a standard method. It is interesting to note that the average varia-

## IN MILK LABORATORY, YEAR, 1914

Number of Milk Samples			Number of Milk Plates Examined	Special Examination				Water			Controls		Total Number of Examinations		
Raw	Past.	Total		Milk Ferm. Tubes	Can Rinsings			Number of Samples	Plates	Ferm. Tubes	H <sub>2</sub> O	Agar	Plates	Ferm. Tubes	Total
					Number of Samples	Controls	Plates								
1772	1689	3461	5233	328	7	7	21	14	42	70	26	26	5348	398	5746
1975	1655	3630	4854	221	1	2	4	5	15	25	21	21	4915	246	5161
2512	1902	4414	5827	273	18	14	46	14	42	70	26	26	5967	343	6310
1788	2276	4064	5163	308	16	8	34	24	72	120	26	26	5321	428	5749
1223	2299	3522	4409	100	20	9	29	68	264	340	25	25	4752	440	5192
1627	2310	3937	5367	516	22	17	49	29	87	145	26	26	5555	661	6216
2031	2183	4214	5942	632	86	39	269	17	51	85	40	27	6329	717	7046
1183	1516	2699	3882	203	37	12	123	4	12	20	78	52	4147	223	4370
1667	2076	3743	5414	945	71	19	232	18	93	90	72	48	5859	735	6894
2101	2934	5035	6889	1234	58	28	154	35	126	175	72	48	7289	1409	3698
1593	2882	4475	5554	911	14	13	49	40	120	200	63	42	5820	1111	6931
1699	3489	5188	6827	642	16	2	34	11	33	55	66	44	7004	697	7701
21,171	27,211	48,382	65,361	6313	346	170	1036	279	957	1395	541	411	68,306	7708	76,014

tion in the counts made from duplicate samples was less in the case of the Department than in those made by the other laboratories.

## Miscellaneous.

Among the miscellaneous bacteriological examinations made during the year were those of 620 oysters and a small number of clams.

## Division of Chemistry.

The analytical work of the laboratory was distributed as follows:

The Chemist-in-Charge.....	Executive work
*Two Chemists and Laboratory Assistant.....	Milk
One Chemist and Helper.....	Water
" ".....	Narcotic and other Drugs
Four Chemists.....	General Food Analysis

\* One chemist was employed on milk analysis until the new standard for solids not fat was established. Under this standard about  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the samples are adulterated.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

### Feces and Urine.

The following bacteriological examinations were made:

184	Feces examined for typhoid bacilli.....	Typhoid bacilli found in 11
18	Urine       "       "       "       " .....	All negative
3	Feces       "       "       dysentery.....	All negative

## Water Examinations, 1914

Borough	Source of Water	Total	Opinion of Quality of Water				
			Good	Usable	Susp.	Pol- luted	Not Stated
Brooklyn...	Wells.....	160	79	25	35	21	
	Bottled Water.....	1	1				
	Baths.....	44	3	1	14	26	
	City Supply (Special Ex- amination).....	22	4	2	13	3	
	City Supply (Pumping Stations).....	51	46	2	3		
	City Supply (Ridgewood)..	72	60	5	2	5	
Bronx.....	Wells.....	10	3	3	4		
	City Supply.....	33	17	12	3	1	
Manhattan.	Wells.....	24	11	4	3	6	
	Bottled Waters.....	1	1				
	Baths.....	111	20	6	18	67	
	City Supply (Special Ex- amination).....	40	13	14	8	5	
	City Supply (Central Park)	6	3	3			
	City Supply (E. 16th St.)..	53	27	15	11		
Richmond..	Wells.....	147	20	23	36	68	
	Cistern.....	1				1	
	Brook and Spring.....	20	8		1	11	
	City Supply (Special Ex- amination).....	1	1				
	City Supply (Pumping Sta- tions).....	45	41	3	1		
	Queens.....	Wells.....	77	40	5	13	19
Cisterns.....		2			1	1	
Ice.....		2	2				
Baths.....		9			3	6	
City Supply (Special Ex- amination).....		26	17	5	3	1	
City Supply (Pumping Sta- tions).....		80	55	12	11	2	
Special Waters and Sewage .....		75					69 6 Sewage
Totals .....		1113	472	140	183	243	75



## STATISTICS

Three Laboratory Assistants did their appropriate work for four chemists in general food analysis and one in narcotic and other drug analysis.

The amount appropriated for maintaining the Chemical Laboratory for 1914 was .....\$17,532  
Average cost per analysis (including court attendance) was.....\$1.23

Compared with minimum quotations of commercial laboratories these figures are very low for the work accomplished.

The narcotic drug work brought in by the Polic Department was discontinued on August 17th, since it had increased to such an amount that it required the time of four chemists continually to the detriment of our regular Health Department work.

The amount of work done by the Chemical Laboratory is shown in the following summary in comparison with that done for 1913:

	1913	1914
Specimens analyzed.....	15,038	14,004
Apparatus tested.....	258	186
Reports forwarded and filed.....	15,296	14,190
Milks analyzed.....	9,135	6,578
Creams analyzed.....	1,094	1,244
Waters analyzed.....	1,007	880
General Analyses.....	3,802	5,302
Half days at court for Health Department.....	385	609
Half days at court for Police Department.....	409	861

A comparison of the number of analyses made during 1914 with 1913 shows a diminution of 1,034. This is mainly due to a difference of 2,557 fewer samples of milk brought in for analysis in 1914.

The table shows that a gain of 1,500 analyses were made in general food and drug work.

The great increase in court work is to be noted viz.: 1,470 half days in 1914 against 789 half days in 1913.

The following is a comparison table of the past three years for some of the more usual adulterates, together with the resulting court work:

	1912	1913	1914
Sulphites in Chopped Meat.....	28	10	8
Candy containing Paraffin.....	1	8	2
Candy containing Sulphites.....	2	7	4
Wood Alcohol in Beverages.....	347	0	15
Saccharin in Soft Drinks.....	0	157	152
Per cent. adulteration in Milk.....	6.65	5.2	8.2
Per cent. adulteration in Cream.....	10.5	11.5	10.2
Toilet preparations containing wood alcohol.....	1	43	86
Half day of attendance at Court.....	202	385	609

The number of narcotic drugs examined and the consequent appearances of the chemist in court were very much increased over previous years.



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

Types of Samples	No. of Samples	Poisons		Sulphites		Sophistica- tion		Benz. Soda		Boric Acid and Alum		Sacch.		Paraffin		Gelatin		Copper		Preserv- atives
		+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	
Meat, Chopped.....	98	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Sausages.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Smoked Meat.....	3	0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Chicken.....	3	0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fish.....	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soup.....	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Eggs.....	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Celatin.....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugars.....	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honey.....	89	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syrups.....	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jellies.....	7	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bread and Flour.....	10	0	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cakes, Pies.....	8	0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits.....	13	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vegetables.....	186	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Confectionery.....	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ice Creams and Ices.....	34	7—Carbon	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Condiments, Catsup, Pickles.....	47	Meth. Alc.	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	16	9	...	...	10
Flavoring Extracts.....	91	1	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Edible Oils.....	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines.....	445	86	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholic Beverages.....	141	15	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Creams.....	1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Milk.....	6578	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unsw. Cond. Milk.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweet, Cond. Milk.....	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Supply Waters.....	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Well Waters.....	394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bath Waters.....	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spring Waters.....	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cistern Waters.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pond Waters.....	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cellar Waters.....	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bottled Waters.....	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East River Waters.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Waters.....	3	—Examined for Mineral Content	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* Under the standards for solids and fats. No preservatives were found in either milks or creams.

The above table gives a summary of the work done during 1914, showing the number of analyses in general groups. Those adulterated are marked + under various constituents for which they were examined.

## STATISTICS

	1912	1913	1914 (Up to Aug. 17)
Opiums.....	70	123	157
Heroin.....	30	858	1431
Cocaine.....	351	1130	1211
Other substances.....	107	109	218
Half days of attendance at Court.....	396	409	861

In going over the results of the chemical analyses it will be noticed that examinations for adulterations are mainly limited to added decidedly poisonous and injurious substances, except in the case of milk and cream where standards have been established. As recommended in last year's report an inclusive set of foods standards would give the Department of Health a much greater control of adulterated foods in New York City.

Practical experimental work to improve methods in detecting peroxide and added water in milk have been undertaken as time permitted and are still under-way. During the latter part of the year a more systematic examination of drugs was begun, including proprietary medicines.

### DIVISION OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS.

#### (Formerly called the Division of Research.)

A number of short investigations were made during the year, some for the purpose of obtaining reliable data for revision of the sanitary code, such as bacteriologic examinations of bread, whistles, drinking cups, cigars, bathing suits and towels, and methods of cleansing and disinfecting cars. Others were made in order to determine the epidemiology of outbreaks of certain diseases, such as typhoid fever, hog cholera and septic sore throat, and still others for the purpose of answering questions in regard to the handling of milk, such as the efficiency of pasteurization, the methods of straining and can washing employed by farmers and creamery managers. Some of the larger investigations extend over periods greater than a year. The following are those from which practical results have been obtained during 1914:

#### Active Immunization to Diphtheria.

1. Prophylactic inoculations were continued with mixtures of diphtheria toxin and antitoxin. In all, 350 patients in the scarlet fever wards of the Willard Parker Hospital were treated. About one-half of the patients were found to be naturally immune because of the presence of antitoxin in their blood. The interesting fact developed that the antitoxin increased markedly in all of these. On the other hand, in those needing immunization, appreciable amounts developed in only one-fourth of the cases. This lack of reaction in the non-immunes lessens greatly the practical value of the process.

#### The Schick Test.

2. The Schick Test has been used on over 1,000 cases admitted to the hospital to determine the susceptibility of the patients to diphtheria. By its use it could easily be determined whether susceptible patients have developed antitoxin after active immunization with mixtures of toxin and antitoxin. It also gave information as to the duration of passive immunity after the usual prophylactic dose

of 1,000 units of antitoxin. This has been found to be about 21-25 days, a period whose length corresponds with clinical experience; larger doses (5,000 units) will protect on the average for 40 days or more, so that by using such doses in children who are susceptible (positive Schick cases) the development of diphtheria in the scarlet fever wards during the usual stay of 35 days can be controlled, except in very exceptional cases in which there is an unusually rapid loss of antitoxin.

The test was also used in 50 convalescents from diphtheria to determine the development of an antitoxic immunity; two-thirds showed no such immunity. On the other hand, all the chronic tube cases that have remained for more than a year at the Willard Parker Hospital showed antitoxic immunity. No cases in the scarlet fever and measles hospitals showing a negative Schick test were immunized with antitoxin. This saved more than one-half of these patients from this procedure.

3. In an attempt to produce an active bactericidal, instead of an antitoxic immunity, vaccines made from the diphtheria bacillus were injected into patients, in the scarlet fever wards, showing a positive Schick reaction. So far about 70 susceptible patients have been immunized and only two developed anything suggestive of diphtheria. These had slight exudates and recovered without antitoxin. Studies of the value of these bacillary vaccines are being carried on in lower animals.

4. The most efficient method for administration of diphtheria antitoxin, as judged by the effect on the membrane, redness and induration of the pharyngeal tissues, was shown to be the intravenous method. The effect of antitoxin upon the local action of toxin, as in the Schick test, was also studied, and it was found that 1,000 units given intravenously had the same effect on the Schick test as 20,000 given subcutaneously.

#### Treatment of Scarlet Fever.

5. In two severe cases of toxic scarlet fever, by the use of fresh blood from a convalescent, very striking results were obtained by the intramuscular injection of 8 oz. of blood to a man, and 4 oz. to a child 3 years of age. The advantage of this method is the ease with which it can be carried out by a physician.

6. The method of Römer of testing for very small quantities of antitoxin in serum has been modified and carried out with success in the immunization with toxin-antitoxin mixtures. It enables one easily to make 4 different tests on one guinea-pig, thereby saving 75% in animals. Another method for the testing out of the virulence of strains of diphtheria bacilli has been elaborated, in which a saving of six out of eight guinea-pigs was effected.

7. Tests were made of the production of antitoxin in horses and guinea-pigs following injection with mixtures of diphtheria toxin and antitoxin in varying doses. The height of the antitoxin curve was reached about the 16th day after the first injection and remained at that level for about a week. At the end of three months only about one-quarter of the antitoxin content was still present; at the end of six months about one-eighth, and at the end of nine months the antitoxin level was about the same as before the injection.

#### Investigation Work on Rabies.

8. Our investigations of the Harris method of anti-rabic immunization encourages us to believe that we may have in this method a means of saving some

human beings from rabies in cases where the incubation of the diseases is too short for the ordinary Pasteur treatment to be effective. This method has the added advantages of being less expensive and of requiring less labor in the manufacture of the virus. Further research is, however, necessary, we believe, before entirely displacing the old Pasteur method by this new method in the treatment of human beings.

A suitable antiseptic to add to the anti-rabic emulsions in the place of the 20% glycerine now used, has been found in one-fifth of 1% carbolic acid. The objection to the glycerine is the pain produced by its injection.

Further attempts to obtain cultures of the rabies organism, both by Noguchi's method and by our own, have been negative. The effect of quinine in the treatment of rabies has been shown to be negative.

9. Final simplification of the sediment-testing of milk was made, and was adopted as a routine method of procedure by the Department. The routine work is now being done by the Bureau of Food Inspection.

10. An investigation concerning the manufacture of butter and cheese in New York State was made. This involved the compilation of data concerning 1,728 creameries which receive approximately 4,351,081,138.92 pounds of milk, and 167,310,992.56 pounds of cream and manufacture approximately 95,053,126.81 pounds of cheese and 132,225,796.89 pounds of butter. The investigation shows that this quantity of butter and cheese is made from unpasteurized milk, that the milk used for this purpose is usually of poor quality, and that the sanitary conditions surrounding its manufacture are bad. Administrative procedures to deal with this situation are now being studied.

11. A study was made of media most favorable for the growth and isolation of *bacillus bulgaricus* and an examination was made of commercial preparations of this organism. The results have shown that the majority of the products sold are insufficiently controlled by the manufacturers, with the result that a large percentage of the preparations are sterile, that some are heavily contaminated, and that practically none contain what the manufacturers represent in their advertisements.

12. Tests made with milk specimens demonstrate certain advantages of using a dilution of the nutrient materials in meat extract as a standard medium for the routine examination of milk specimens. The number of colonies remain the same as in the undiluted and spreaders are avoided. The smaller size of the colonies is a slight disadvantage. A further move in the direction of economy is the utilization of veal bones to make veal broth. This broth has proved of value in the preparation of agar for the growth of gonococci to be used as antigens. Other uses for this medium are planned.

13. New methods have been devised in complement fixation work for improving the making of a high titre amboceptor, and of more efficient antigens, especially for complement fixation tests in pertussis, glanders and streptococcus infections.

14. A continuation of our studies on pertussis has shown (1) that the complement fixation test may be used as a routine procedure; (2) that the isolation of the *bacillus pertussis* may be made easier by the use of inhibitive and enriching media; (3) that according to the agglutination tests there are definite strains of this bacillus.

15. The methods of isolation of typhoid and paratyphoid bacilli have been improved by the perfection of a brilliant green agar medium. A study of the

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paratyphoid group has resulted in new methods of differentiation which promise to simplify the practical work in the diagnosis of food infections.

16. The serum of several hundred persons has been examined to determine whether the bacillus of contagious abortion in cattle ever infects man. The results are suggestive but, as far as the work has gone, are not conclusive.



## BUREAU OF HOSPITALS.

The Department of Health maintains three hospitals for the treatment of cases of contagious diseases, namely, the Willard Parker Hospital at the foot of East 16th Street, Manhattan; Riverside Hospital, North Brother Island; and the Kingston Avenue Hospital, Brooklyn. It also maintains a sanatorium at Otisville, Orange County, New York, for the treatment of patients ill with tuberculosis. The staff of this Bureau is shown in the following:

### Staff.

Robert J. Wilson, M.D.....	Director
<i>Willard Parker Hospital</i>	
Archibald J. Dickson, M.D.....	Resident Physician
<i>Kingston Avenue Hospital</i>	
William T. Cannon, M.D.....	Resident Physician
<i>Riverside Hospital</i>	
Fred S. Westmoreland, M.D.....	Resident Physician
<i>Otisville Sanatorium</i>	
Walter L. Rathbun, M.D.....	Physician-in-charge
Jeremiah J. Crane.....	Acting Superintendent

### Distribution of the Staff

Position	Willard Parker Hospital	Kingston Avenue Hospital	River- side Hospital	Otisville Sana- torium	Total
Director.....	1	...	...	...	1
Hospital Physicians.....	6	6	5	9	26
Internes.....	11	8	7	...	26
Nurses.....	90	57	45	14	206
Matron.....	1	1	1	...	3
Hospital Clerks.....	5	5	9	4	23
Typewriting Copyist.....	1	...	...	...	1
Domestics.....	114	82	127	30	353
Helpers.....	6	...	...	60	66
Disinfectors.....	1	...	...	...	1
Carpenters.....	2	3	1	11	17
Butcher.....	1	1	1	...	3
Driver.....	1	5	2	...	8
Elevatormen.....	8	...	...	...	8
Engineers.....	3	5	3	1	12
Electrician.....	1	...	...	...	1
Firemen.....	8	7	7	2	24
Orderlies.....	22	5	38	5	70
Watchman.....	1	1	...	1	3
Laborers.....	24	28	31	95	178
Gardener.....	1	1	1	...	3
Medical Inspector.....	...	1	2	...	3
Telephone Operators.....	...	1	...	3	4
Laboratory Assistant.....	...	1	...	1	2
Boatmen.....	...	...	4	...	4
Captains.....	...	...	3	...	3
Deckhands.....	...	...	3	...	3
Marine Engineers.....	...	...	4	...	4
Marine Firemen.....	...	...	4	...	4
Clerk.....	...	...	...	1	1
Storekeeper.....	...	...	...	1	1
Dairyman.....	...	...	...	1	1
Inspector of Foods.....	...	...	...	1	1
Architectural Draftsman.....	...	...	...	1	1
Blacksmith.....	...	...	...	1	1
Plumber.....	...	...	...	2	2
Tinsmith.....	...	...	...	1	1
Dentist.....	...	...	...	1	1
Chaplain.....	...	...	1	...	1
Ministers of Religion.....	...	...	...	3	3
	308	218	299	249	1074



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There were treated in the three Contagious Disease Hospitals of the Department during 1914, 10,446 cases, of which 5,043 were at Willard Parker Hospital, representing 125,144 patient days; 2,548 at Kingston Avenue Hospital, representing 83,866 patient days; 2,855 at Riverside Hospital, representing 127,144 patient days. At the Otisville Sanatorium there has been an average daily census of 550 patients.

### Medical Boards.

The Medical Board of Kingston Avenue Hospital commenced its official work in January, 1914. The change from a paid to a voluntary visiting staff was effected without friction.

At Riverside Hospital the attending staff was augmented by the appointment of four Assistant Visiting Physicians. This addition to the staff insures the thorough examination of every case of tuberculosis by a visiting physician at least once a month, and has resulted in a decided improvement in the medical conduct of the hospital. During the year a large number of cases that had been classified as chronic tuberculosis were otherwise diagnosed and accordingly have been transferred to other hospitals.

### Clinical Progress.

During the year the Schick Test for determining the presence of free diphtheria antitoxin in the blood of patients and employees was introduced, and the Von Behring method of producing active immunity was employed.

Transfusion of blood from normal donors to favorable cases of tuberculosis at the Otisville Sanatorium was tried. The value of this treatment has not yet been determined. Transfusion of blood from donors convalescent from scarlet fever to septic cases of the same disease was used in some cases with marked improvement in the recipients. The treatment of laryngeal and bronchial stenosis in diphtheria by the use of long intubation tubes gave favorable results.

During the year a system of follow-up work to ascertain the after effects of the diseases of patients who have been treated in the hospitals has been carried on. This work should be continued. The hospitals coöperated with the Bureau of Laboratories in the establishment of a whooping-cough clinic in the Avenue C Building of the Willard Parker Hospital; here the disease is being intensively studied. The results both from the clinical and laboratory standpoint have thus far been very satisfactory.

### Medical Education.

Throughout the year the New York University, Columbia University, and Cornell University held clinics in the wards of the Contagious Disease Hospitals. The New York, the New England, and the Philadelphia Pediatric Societies held a clinic in these hospitals that was attended by about two hundred physicians from the New England and Eastern States.

A course of lectures to nurses was inaugurated in the fall, and is being continued. These lectures have been well attended and are proving very valuable.

A Medical Society was organized in each of the hospitals; at the meetings papers prepared by various members of the hospital staff are read and discussed. Most of the hospital physicians are attached to clinics from which they derive valuable clinical knowledge applicable to the treatment of the patients in our hospitals.

## STATISTICS

### New Ward Buildings Completed.

Five new ward buildings were completed during the year—two pavilions at the Otisville Sanatorium with a capacity together of 180 beds; the isolation building at Kingston Avenue Hospital with 100 beds; the new concrete measles building at Willard Parker Hospital with 320 beds; and finally a cement pavilion at Riverside Hospital with a capacity of 80 beds.

### Ward Buildings Under Construction.

There is under construction the first building of the new Queens Borough Hospital for contagious diseases at Jamaica.

### Ward Buildings Planned.

Among the buildings for which funds have been provided and construction is awaiting approval in various city departments are: the new diphtheria building at Kingston Avenue Hospital; the Bronx Contagious Hospital at the new site at Seton Falls, Borough of Bronx; two tuberculosis pavilions at Riverside Hospital; a venereal pavilion at Riverside Hospital; and a pavilion at the Otisville Sanatorium.

### Administration.

Two important changes in administration were made in the Bureau of Hospitals in the year 1914. The first was the formation within the bureau of a division of general administration. In this division are included the clerical workers of the Bureau and the carpenters and painters who are sent to the various hospitals as their services are required, and at times when the census of the hospitals is such as to enable painting and carpenter work and other repairs and replacements to be performed.

On January 1, 1914, the Otisville Sanatorium was incorporated into the Bureau of Hospitals. At Otisville there were organized a division of hospitals, a division of administration and a division on construction and repairs.

### Employees.

The average daily census of employees during the year was 275 at Willard Parker Hospital, 211 at Kingston Avenue Hospital, 300 at Riverside Hospital and 250 at the Otisville Sanatorium.

There were four deaths among employees, none from contagious diseases. There developed among employees in the hospitals 23 cases of contagious diseases.

The following staff changes occurred during the year: Dr. A. J. Dickson was appointed resident physician at the Willard Parker Hospital, vice Dr. Louis Sexton, resigned; Miss Margaret Stiles was appointed supervising nurse at the Willard Parker Hospital, vice Miss Mary Dunwoody, retired on pension; Miss Mary McNamara, was appointed matron at the Kingston Avenue Hospital, vice Miss Julia Murphy, who died.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

### Salaries in the Contagious Disease Hospitals.

Expenditures for salaries were as follows:

Willard Parker Hospital.....	\$133,491.19
Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	103,611.06
Riverside Hospital.....	138,428.17
Temporary nurses (all hospitals).....	44,265.10
Total.....	\$419,795.52

### Administration Buildings Completed.

The following administration buildings were completed during the year: The addition to the nurses' home, Riverside Hospital; a building for the transformer, Otisville Sanatorium; ice house, Otisville Sanatorium; cow barn (renovated), Otisville Sanatorium.

### Administration Buildings Under Construction.

The following buildings were under construction at the close of the year: The maids' dormitory, Willard Parker Hospital, which should be completed by April 1, 1915; kitchen building at Kingston Avenue Hospital, which should be completed by June 1, 1915; antitoxin stable at Otisville Sanatorium, to be completed April 1, 1915; recreation building at Otisville Sanatorium, to be completed about October 1, 1915.

### Administration Buildings Planned.

The following represents buildings for which money has been appropriated and the plans for which are being held for approval in various city departments: Staff house at the Willard Parker Hospital, staff house at the Otisville Sanatorium, school at Otisville Sanatorium.

### General Improvements.

An incinerator was built to replace one destroyed by fire at the Willard Parker Hospital. There is under construction a sea wall at the Willard Parker Hospital water front. The docks at the Riverside Hospital were completely overhauled and repaired, and the berths of the steamboats were dredged. Sewer lines and septic tanks with pumping stations were completed at the Kingston Avenue Hospital; this permitted abandonment of the old settling tank, the space occupied by which has since been filled in. There is now being built in the grounds of Kingston Avenue Hospital by the Bureau of Sewers of the Borough of Brooklyn, a pumping station which will dispose of all the water coming from Crow Hill, which formerly collected at the corner of Kingston Avenue and Rutland Road. This water will now be pumped to the Clarkson street sewer.

At Otisville the Bear Swamp reservoir and dam were completed. The installation of electric lines and the transformer house through which the electric current from the Port Jervis Electric Light Company is delivered to the Sanatorium was completed during the year. Thirty-five acres of black muck land were drained and ten acres were cleared and plowed. This improvement necessitated the digging of several thousand feet of ditches, part of which was in connection with the effluent of the sewage disposal plant. An Imhoff tank and the mixing chamber of the new sewage disposal plant were constructed during the

## STATISTICS

year. The excavation for the filter beds is about completed, and the whole disposal plant should be ready for use by May 1, 1915.

### Repairs and Replacements and Painting.

Repairs in the 252 buildings in this Bureau have been kept up to as high a standard as the budget would allow.

### Steamboats.

The steamboats and small launch of the hospital service have been kept in good repair. Extensive repairs were made to the steamers Riverside and Pelham.

### Centralization of Offices at the Otisville Sanatorium.

The administration offices of the Otisville Sanatorium were moved from the residence of the Superintendent to the storehouse. All administrative activities are now centered in this building, an arrangement which is much more convenient for the medical officers of the institution as well as for the various city officials who have to visit it.

### Farm and Garden—Otisville.

Hay was cut from 300 acres at Otisville. The dairy produced about 500 quarts of Grade A milk daily. Thirty-five acres of cultivated garden supplied the Sanatorium with sufficient vegetables throughout the summer. Three hundred tons of ensilage for the dairy stock was cut.

### New York City Visiting Committee.

By request, the New York Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association began this year regular visits to the hospitals of the Department. Their recommendations have been helpful and in the main have been carried out.

### Forester at Otisville.

Through the courtesy of the State Conservation Commission a forester was sent to Otisville, and gave directions as to the disposition to be made of useless wood on the Sanatorium grounds, the preservation of the good timber, and future planting.

### Conferences of the Director with Hospital Staffs.

The Director held semi-weekly conferences at each of the hospitals; these conferences have afforded personal contact with the resident physicians and heads of all the hospital activities. In addition there were held 36 medical conferences with the resident staffs.

### Social Service.

A special investigation was made to determine whether patients entering the hospitals of the Department of Health should pay for the care received. The results were in favor of free treatment. In a selected series of cases, nurses of the Bureau of Infectious Diseases visited the homes to determine the social conditions, the physical condition of the patients and the other members of the family, and to report on what assistance, if any, was required.

## BUREAU OF CHILD HYGIENE.

The Bureau of Child Hygiene, organized in 1908, is charged with the duty of dealing with health problems concerning children from their birth to the end of their school life. The activities of the Bureau may be summarized as follows:

Control and supervision of the practice of midwives; investigation of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum; work directed against infant mortality through 55 Infants' Milk Stations; supervision of foundlings boarded out in private homes; inspection of institutions caring for dependent children; inspection of day nurseries; medical inspection and examination of school children; maintenance of hospitals and clinics for the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the eyes, nose and throat and teeth found among school children; performance of vaccinations at Infants' Milk Stations, schools and Department offices; issuance of employment certificates; investigations of still-births and of cases of puerperal septicæmia; special investigations of congenital deaths for research purposes; special work in checking up registry of births; activities in relation to Baby Week.

### Staff.

S. Josephine Baker, M.D.,  
Director.

John J. Cronin, M.D.,  
Assistant Director.

Anna W. Kerr, R.N.,  
Superintendent of Nurses.

George A. Cotton,  
Chief Clerk.

### *Division Chiefs*

Samuel L. Ansbacher, M.D.,  
Chief, Division of Midwives and Foundlings.

Jacob Sobel, M.D.,  
Chief, Division of Infants' Milk Stations.

J. Franklin Dunseith, M.D.,  
Chief, Division of Institutions and Day Nurseries.

Royall H. Willis, M.D.,  
Chief, Division of School Medical Inspection and Employment Certificates.

John J. Cronin, M.D.,  
Chief, Division of Children's Clinics.

Alfred E. Shipley, M.D.,  
Chief, Division of Research and Efficiency.

### *Borough Chiefs*

Jules L. Blumenthal, M.D., Manhattan.

J. Henry Plath, M.D., Brooklyn.

Clarence H. Smith, M.D., The Bronx.

Robert W. Fowler, M.D., Queens.

Bruno S. Horowicz, M.D., Richmond.



# STATISTICS

## Distribution of Staff

	Admin- istra- tive	Man- hat- tan	The Bronx	Brook- lyn	Queens	Rich- mond	To- tal
Director.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Assistant Director.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Superintendent of Nurses.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chief Clerk of Bureau.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chiefs of Divisions.....	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
Borough Chiefs.....	..	1	1	1	1	1	5
Supervising Inspectors.....	..	7	1	5	1	..	14
Supervising Nurses.....	..	7	2	6	2	..	17
Supervising Dentist.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Medical Inspectors:							
School Medical Inspection.....	..	38	12	35	10	3	98
Vaccination.....	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Physical Examination for employ- ment certificates.....	..	2	2	4	1	..	9
Supervision of midwives and found- lings.....	..	2	1	2	..	..	5
Clinics for school children.....	..	6	3	9	..	..	18
Infants' milk stations.....	..	9	1	8	..	..	18
Inspection of institutions.....	..	3	1	2	1	..	7
Research and efficiency.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Special detail.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Nurses:							
School medical inspection.....	..	77	22	71	18	6	194
Physical examination for employ- ment certificates.....	..	1	2	1	1	..	5
Supervision of midwives and foundlings.....	..	4	1	3	1	..	9
Clinics for school children.....	..	7	4	13	..	..	24
Trachoma clinic.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Infants' milk stations.....	..	28	2	24	1	1	56
Infants' milk stations (for five months).....	..	27	2	24	1	1	55
Dentists.....	..	4	1	4	..	..	9
Nurses' assistants.....	..	27	2	24	1	1	55
Cleaners.....	..	14	2	14	1	1	32
Domestics.....	..	3	1	2	..	..	6
Orderlies.....	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Helpers.....	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Watchmen.....	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Laborer.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Clerks.....	11	7	2	7	1	1	29
Typists.....	7	1	1	1	1	..	11
Hospital clerks.....	..	2	..	2	..	..	4

## Supervision of Midwives.

On January 1, 1914, the rules and regulations governing the practice of midwifery in New York City were amended by the Board of Health to include the provision that an applicant for a permit to practice midwifery "must present a diploma or certificate, showing that she is a graduate of a school for midwives registered by the Board of Health of the City of New York as maintaining a satisfactory standard of preparation, instruction and course of study, but the requirements of a diploma shall not apply to any person who is now, or hereto-



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fore has been, authorized to practice midwifery by the said Board." This section placed the standard of the practice of midwifery in this city in line with the best practice of European countries, and marked an important step in advance of similar procedure in any other American city.

In order to carry out this rule, it was necessary for the Board of Health to pass resolutions standardizing the schools for midwives. Such standardization was made effective on May first, and so far the Bellevue Hospital School for Midwives is the only one in New York City that has been able to qualify under the new standards.

The provision of a six-month preliminary training has already shown itself in a marked improvement in the character of the midwives admitted to practice.

In 1913 there were 1,486 licensed midwives in the city; in 1914 there were 1,488, practically an elimination of the increase in the number seen in former years.

The centralization of the supervision of midwives of the entire city under the Division of Midwives and Foundlings has made possible more accurate observation and has tended to produce better discipline and observance of the rules and regulations.

A force of five inspectors and nine nurses was maintained for the home visiting of midwives, in addition to the work of supervising foundling babies. At each visit the midwife was instructed with particular reference to cleanliness and proper care in conducting cases of labor, use of a clean and proper equipment, and the use of a silver nitrate solution in the eyes of the baby at time of birth, as well as the necessity of reporting all cases of sore eyes.

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

All cases of sore eyes reported by midwives have been vigorously followed up. Immediately upon receipt of a report an ophthalmologist has been sent to the house, a smear taken for bacteriological diagnosis and the clinical diagnosis made at once. Thereafter the case has been followed up by the nurse in order to determine whether or not treatment is being obtained, and the results. In only one case, so far as we are aware, did blindness occur from this disease, in the year just passed.

It is evident from repeated investigations that the midwives, almost universally, are reporting their cases of sore eyes, while the private physicians and institutions for eye diseases are very lax in their observance of this section of the Sanitary Code. Vigorous action is now being taken by the Department of Health to enforce this provision of the law.

### Puerperal Septicæmia.

In accordance with the practice in former years, every death from puerperal septicæmia was followed up and investigated. The result showed that, in proportion to the number of women they attended, physicians had a much higher proportion of puerperal infection among their patients than had midwives.

### Coöperation.

The Bureau of Child Hygiene was able to secure better coöperation on the part of the various county medical societies and district attorneys in regard to cases of alleged malpractice or criminal practice on the part of midwives. In every instance of complaint or knowledge of a case of this nature, the Bureau

has collected all available evidence and forwarded same to the district attorney or to the County Medical Society for action.

The National Midwives' Association coöperated with the Department of Health in raising the standard of the practice of midwifery. Through the Association's official journal, and by means of personal effort, the officers and members have done much to improve the standard of practice. Lectures in Italian were given to the Italian midwives of the city, and it is proposed to give similar lectures in other languages to the midwives of the various nationalities.

## Supervision of Foundling Babies Boarded in Private Homes.

The number of permits issued, allowing women to board babies, is steadily increasing. On January 1, 1912, there were 2855 of these permits. At the present time there are 4,279 such permits.

The increase in this practice of boarding babies from the foundling asylums in private homes has had important bearing upon the reduction in infant mortality. It has been found repeatedly that the death rate is regularly excessive in the foundling institutions receiving well babies, even where the care and attention given are of a high order. On the other hand, boarding these children out in private homes regularly results in a marked decrease in the death rate. It has, therefore, been the policy of the Bureau to encourage the boarding out of these babies. The inspectors and nurses who supervise the midwives also supervise these foundling babies.

On June first the Department was enabled, through the generosity of the Russell Sage Foundation, and with the active coöperation and interest of the New York Foundling Hospital, to carry on an investigation of the value of home care for that class of cases among whom the infant mortality rate has always been most excessive. This includes premature babies, those suffering from marasmus and inanition. The death rate among this class of babies in the asylums has averaged nearly one hundred per cent. By means of a special premium, foster-mothers were induced to take these babies into their homes. The results were excellent and pointed the way for the proper care of these infants.

In order that all of the babies might hereafter be more carefully looked after, special regulations governing the duties of these foster-mothers were issued.

## Supervision of Day Nurseries.

During the past year additional regulations for day nurseries were passed by the Board of Health. They relate mainly to the prevention of contagious and infectious diseases and to the betterment of the general health of the children received at the day nurseries. A physical examination of each child upon entrance to the nursery, and every two weeks thereafter is prescribed. This practically requires each nursery to have a physician definitely attached to the institution.

An evidence of coöperation made possible through the Babies' Welfare Association is the provision by the day nurseries of a place where babies of mothers ill in a hospital can be properly cared for. In the past there was practically no place where a mother in moderate circumstances could send her baby if it were necessary for her to go to a hospital on account of illness. After investigation a limited number of day nurseries were granted permits by the Department of Health to keep children on the premises all night. A valuable type of coöperation between hospitals and day nurseries has thus been inaugurated.

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### Institutions for Dependent and Delinquent Children.

This marks the second year of the operation of a plan of supervising institutions for dependent and delinquent children which includes the physical examination of each child therein. In practically every instance the institution authorities have done everything in their power to make the work of the inspectors of this Bureau effective; the institution physicians have supplemented the activities of the department inspectors. Thanks to this cordial coöperation, it has been possible to arrange for the treatment of practically all the defective children.

### Reduction of Infant Mortality.

The most gratifying of all the Bureau's activities has been the reduction of the death rate of infants under one year of age.

During 1914 there were 13,312 deaths from all causes under one year of age, a numerical reduction of 460 from the previous year, and a reduction of the infant death rate per one thousand births from 101.9 in 1913 to 94.6 in 1914. This is the lowest death rate of infants in the history of the city and, from information received during the latter part of the year, the lowest of any of the large cities in the world.

The Department has maintained fifty-six infants' milk stations throughout the year and, in addition, private organizations have financed the rental and equipment of seven additional stations, the Department of Health providing a doctor and nurse and supervising the distribution of the milk supply. These seven stations were located as follows:

Location	Maintained by
Annex of P. S. No. 22, 599 East 140th street, The Bronx	Bronx Neighborhood Association
Luna Park, Coney Island, Brooklyn	Luna Park Company
P. S. No. 86, Maspeth, Queens	Mothers' Club of P. S. No. 86 and No. 72, Queens
Cypress and Myrtle avenues, Ridgewood, Queens	Ridgewood Times
54 Jackson avenue, Long Island City	Eastern Star
P. S. No. 18, Corona, Queens	Neighborhood friends
19 Walker avenue, Woodhaven, Queens	Neighbors and Richmond Hill Relief Association

### Infants' Milk Stations.

The most marked tendency in the development of the infants' milk stations has been toward their use as educational centers for the care of young children. This is shown particularly by the marked increase in the number of breast-fed babies in attendance. The following table shows the proportion of breast-feeding among the babies in attendance at the stations during 1913 and 1914.

	Breast fed exclusively	Breast and bottle fed	Bottle fed exclusively
1913.....	54.85%	19.60%	25.55%
1914.....	62.47%	17.21%	20.32%

During the year there have been 40,000 babies in attendance at the milk stations, with a death rate of about one per cent.

This gratifying development is the result of persistent insistence upon the educational idea as the prime factor in the care of babies. Further extension

is along the community or social service plan, with the milk station as a health center. The stations are at present used for mothers' meetings, sewing classes, Little Mothers' League meetings, neighborhood societies, and as general centers where the nurses, through personal efforts, frequently provide food, clothing, medical care, shelter, employment, outings, excursions, etc., for the members of the baby's family.

### Coöperation.

Marked and effective coöperation has existed between the milk stations and the social service agencies in providing emergency and permanent relief for families, as well as in supplying milk for babies or mothers who were unable to pay for it. More and more the mothers are coming to look upon the infants' milk stations as bureaus of information to which they may turn for advice as to the care of the baby and often of the entire family.

While it is not possible to quote morbidity and mortality rates for infants, it is demonstrable that the severe types of gastrointestinal diseases of infancy have markedly decreased.

Valuable assistance has been given by the Department of Street Cleaning in keeping the streets in the vicinity of the milk stations free from garbage, ashes, refuse, etc. Coöperation has been maintained with the Knickerbocker Ice Company, the Herald Free Ice Fund, as well as with St. John's Guild and other agencies.

In June a circular letter was sent to each physician in attendance at a pediatric clinic in the city, inviting him to visit the milk station nearest his hospital or clinic. This invitation met with a very gratifying response and resulted in much better coöperation.

The educational possibilities of the infants' milk stations have been utilized by large numbers of social service agencies and schools. At frequent intervals groups of students are sent to the stations, and are instructed by the physician and nurse as to infant care and feeding, the care and home modification of milk, and infant hygiene. Numerous lectures and talks by the supervising and regular inspectors and nurses on infant care and feeding have been given throughout the year to mothers' clubs held at churches, settlements, guilds, and charity organizations.

### Physical Examination of Children of Pre-school Age.

Two new duties have been undertaken by the milk stations during the past year; first, the vaccination of all babies and young children upon request, and, second, the examination of all children of the so-called "pre-school age."

By means of the regular home visits by the milk station and school nurses it has been possible to refer a large number of these children to the milk stations where they are regularly examined by the physician and properly followed up by the nurse for the purpose of adjusting home conditions and for reference for attention to any untreated physical defects. It is clear that this procedure will greatly improve the physical condition of children entering the schools.

### Pre-natal Work.

The extension of the work of instruction of expectant mothers has not been as great as the need demands, no money having been specifically appropriated for the purpose. Efforts have been made to reach the mother as early in preg-



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nancy as possible and to urge her to place herself under medical care at the earliest opportunity. In normal cases, visits are made by special nurses every three weeks up to the fifth month and every ten days thereafter until delivery. In abnormal cases visits are made more frequently. Communication is established between the visiting nurse and the physician, institution or midwife engaged for the confinement. After the birth of the child, the mother and baby are visited by the nurse every day for the first five days; with the consent of the physician, the mother and baby are then referred to an infants' milk station for future supervision.

Approximately five hundred mothers were under observation during 1914, and there were no maternal deaths. Ninety-six per cent of the babies born were living at the close of the year 1914. The deaths under one month per one thousand births were sixteen, as compared with thirty-seven for the entire city, a reduction of about one-half. The stillbirths in the supervised group were seventeen per one thousand births, as compared with fifty for the city at large—not much more than one-third. Sixty-five per cent of the cases were referred to us for prenatal care by midwives, who have not only been quite willing to coöperate but have welcomed our assistance. This has brought about two excellent results: first, we have secured the class of cases which we most desire—those of midwives—and, second, we have had coöperation with and an opportunity to instruct the midwives themselves.

Instruction during the prenatal period has dealt with general and personal hygiene, sanitation of the home, food, exercise, bathing, clothing, sleep, fresh air, care of the breast, skin, bowels and kidneys. Special emphasis was laid upon the desirability of maternal nursing. Periodic urinary examinations for albumin were made with the consent, or at the suggestion, of the physician or institution.

### Little Mothers' Leagues.

Continuing the practice of former years, during the month of May, lectures were given in all public schools to all girls over twelve years of age on the subject of the care of babies. Little Mothers' Leagues were organized in all schools where the need seemed evident. Instead of having the regular school nurse take charge of the league, an effort was made during the past year to select nurses with particular aptitude for this work, placing each nurse in charge of a number of leagues.

### Baby Week.

At the suggestion of the Babies' Welfare Association, and under the auspices of His Honor the Mayor, a "Baby Week" was held from June 20th to 26th inclusive. Lectures on the care of babies were given by the inspectors and nurses of the Bureau of Child Hygiene in every public school of the city, and literature on infant care was distributed from the schools, through the infants' milk stations, and through the visiting nurses to each child. Altogether over eight hundred thousand pieces of such literature were distributed.

A special day was set apart for meetings of the Little Mothers' Leagues throughout the city. Another day was devoted to the infants' milk stations; a day was devoted to outings on the water, during which seventeen thousand babies with their mothers were taken out, under the care of inspectors and nurses of the Bureau of Child Hygiene.

The activities of Baby Week demonstrated the widespread interest of the

city in this subject. Organizations like the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association and the Advertising Men's League gave freely of their time and energy; the department stores distributed literature, milk companies sent Baby Week tags with their deliveries of milk, and a vast number of other public and private organizations contributed largely of their time and energy to make the week a success. Practically all services and materials were donated, and a small, unavoidable cash expenditure was met by a Committee on Finance appointed by the Mayor.

### Summer Visiting.

Continuing the policy of previous years, the inspectors and nurses regularly assigned to school duty were detailed during the summer to home visiting for instruction of mothers in the efforts to keep the babies well. Names of babies were obtained both from birth certificates sent to the Department and by house to house canvass, each nurse having under her control one hundred and fifty babies. This purely preventive work showed the same remarkable results as in previous summers. In all, about sixteen thousand babies were under the care of these nurses, with a death rate for the summer of less than one per cent.

### School Medical Inspection.

During the past year the school registration of the elementary public, parochial and high schools increased to 912,583, while the number of inspectors and nurses to care for this vast number of school children remained practically the same as the previous year. At the present time, therefore, each inspector has an average of 9,300 children and each nurse 4,700. This number is excessive and presents a grave administrative problem.

It has been the policy of the Bureau during the past year to examine all children upon entrance to school and during the third and sixth years. At the same time, the number of requests from the Department of Education and outside agencies for special details of inspectors has been markedly on the increase, and has diminished the amount of routine work that could be accomplished.

For the past few years the proportion of physical defects found among school children has shown a steady decrease, and this depends, first, on improvement and greater accuracy in diagnosis and second and more important, on the large number of children who have previously been placed under appropriate surgical or medical care.

Extensive changes which have been made in the policy of the Department of Education must inevitably lead to a readjustment of the school medical inspection system. The tendency to use the school plant for two sets of children make routine inspection and supervision of these children a matter of great difficulty, requiring in many instances two or even three visits to one school each day instead of the one visit required under the previous educational system.

### Contagious Diseases.

An additional safeguard looking to the prevention of epidemics of contagious diseases occurring in schools was the provision during the year of a special school book wherein are recorded the names of all children who are absent from school because of any contagious disease. This book is subject to daily inspection on the part of each teacher and makes it possible to ascertain at any time



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whether or not more than one child is absent from any one classroom on account of a contagious disease. When more than two cases are absent from one classroom on account of the same contagious disease, a daily routine inspection is made of each child in this particular room during the entire period of incubation.

During the past year teachers were instructed in the early signs and symptoms of contagious diseases by means of special talks given by the inspectors and nurses in each school in the city. That this work was successful appears from the fact that no definite epidemic developed in any school during the past year and it has nowhere been necessary to close a school on account of the occurrence of a contagious disease.

The contagious eye and skin diseases have been practically eliminated as a factor in the life of the school child, the total number of cases needing exclusion averaging about eight in each school in the city during the past year. The remainder were of so mild a type that it was possible for the nurse to treat them in the school and allow them to remain in attendance.

It is to be regretted that little advance can be shown in the control of pediculosis in school children, although the type of cases encountered is much milder than in previous years. Constant home reinfection is the most discouraging factor in any attempt to eliminate this condition. The only real progress that can be shown has been through the Health Leagues, which merit separate attention.

### Health Leagues.

Health leagues have been established in thirty-five schools. Their object is self-government on the part of the children. Methods vary according to different localities but, in general, health officers are appointed for each classroom; classes are inspected and marked regularly as to conditions of health and cleanliness, and the health officer is held responsible for the condition of the class. All cases where treatment for physical defects is needed are reported to the classroom and it is the duty of the health officer to see that the child obtains the necessary treatment.

The health leagues are still in an experimental stage, but probably will prove an important part of all systems of school medical inspection in the future.

### Experimental Studies.

In order to increase the efficiency of the school work without materially increasing the force, two sets of experiments were started late in the fall of 1914. One was to determine the use of teachers as the first diagnostic agency. In other words, the teachers have been instructed in the methods of examination for minor and major contagious diseases, also for the detection of gross physical defects, including defects of vision and hearing. All children thought to need attention are referred immediately to the school nurse or the school medical inspector, the latter making the final diagnosis.

The second experiment is an attempt to secure the coöperation of private physicians in the work of physical examination. In two districts of the city, all children entering school for the first time are handed a special notice addressed to the parents, asking them to take the child to their family physician for a physical examination, the results to be recorded on the special school record form enclosed. In case the child is not examined by the family physician within ten days, the school inspector makes the examination. If this plan is successful it should do much to remove a frequent cause of complaint on the part of phy-

sicians, namely, that the Department of Health is doing work gratis which parents can well afford to pay for.

## Vaccinations in Parochial Schools.

During the past year, by virtue of a special appropriation and through the cordial coöperation of the Catholic school authorities a staff of medical inspectors and nurses vaccinated over sixty-nine thousand children in the parochial schools.

## Clinics for School Children.

While there was no addition to the number of clinics for school children during the past year, considerably more work was done than ever before. In the past, owing to lack of proper provision for nurses at the clinics, it was possible to operate for the removal of adenoids and tonsils only on alternate days. During the past summer, by the transfer of a sufficient number of nurses from the hospital service of the department, and beginning August 26th, daily operations have been the rule.

This increase in the service has resulted in a lower per capita cost and in an increased number of children cared for, with no lessening either of safety to the child or efficiency of the work. There are now eleven clinics, five of which, in addition to the regular clinical facilities, have full service for operations for the removal of adenoids and tonsils and for trachoma, while the others undertake refraction eye work, treatment of contagious eye diseases and dental treatment. The clinics are all situated in parts of the city where the existing hospital and dispensary facilities were found to be inadequate.

## Dental Clinics.

No additional provision having been made for dentists, the method instituted late in the fall of 1913 has been followed as the policy of the department in its dental service. Children between six and eight years of age, or in the first and second grade at school, are the only ones cared for. This policy was determined upon after a study of its successful results in England.

The present dental service is totally inadequate to care for more than a tiny fraction of the children who need dental care. A definite beginning has, however, been made toward a real solution of the dental problem, and the number of dentists required to carry out the present program will be far less than the practically prohibitive number required to treat the dental defects that already exist in older children.

## Issuance of Employment Certificates.

The most noticeable point in the progress of this work during the past year has been the diminution in the number of children refused employment certificates because of insufficient education. This has been due, undoubtedly, to the amendment to the Child Labor Law, which now requires children to have passed through six full years of the elementary public school work before a school record can be issued, adding a year and a half to the former requirements.

A definite advance has also been made in the method whereby the Bureau assumes supervision of children who are refused employment certificates because of some degree of physical incapacity. These children are referred to the school nurse. Where the money they might earn is greatly needed in the family, small weekly stipends are granted to the family so long as the child remains in school,

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and are paid by the New York Child Labor Committee and the Henry Street Nurses' Settlement.

Cases of tuberculosis are sent to sanatoria whenever possible, while run-down, anæmic children from tuberculous homes are sent to the Tuberculosis Preventorium for children. The Children's Aid Society has coöperated by donating the services of two farms where boys and girls suffering from malnutrition may be sent. Cases of cardiac disease still present a difficult problem, as it has been impossible to find any agency that will care for them.

A large number of the applications are held pending improvement in the child's physical condition. Where the difficulty is easily remedied, such as the provision of glasses for defective vision, the provision of dental care or an operation for the removal of adenoids or enlarged tonsils, the child receives its employment certificate as soon as definite evidence of treatment can be shown. In no instance is an employment certificate issued until the child can be shown to be in good health.

There are a certain number of so-called "border-line" cases where a child would not be definitely injured by taking up some light occupation but where it might be seriously injured by taking up heavy work. The law allows the department no discretion in this matter, as an employment certificate, once issued, allows the child to undertake any kind of work. An improvement in this respect could be made by allowing the department to issue certificates for definite kinds of employment.

### Other Activities.

In addition to various educational pamphlets, the Bureau of Child Hygiene prepared a book of Rules and Regulations and Methods of Procedure for the use of all employees of the Bureau.

The Division of Research and Efficiency of the Bureau made detailed analyses of deaths of children under one year of age, by wards, age groups, disease groups and nationality; it also made an investigation of deaths from congenital diseases, an experimental study in selected cases for physical examination, and a study of follow-up and treatment of children of pre-school age.

A large number of lectures and clinics were given to the nursing staff during the past year. Some of these lectures were in coöperation with Teachers College and the School of Philanthropy. Others were given by interested individuals.

## BUREAU OF FOOD INSPECTION.

This Bureau is charged with the inspection and supervision of the production, manufacture and sale of food of all kinds, including, of course, milk. The functional organization and staff of this bureau is as follows:

### Staff.

Marion B. McMillan, M.D.,  
 Director.  
 Ole Salthe,  
 Assistant to Director.  
 Thomas F. Everitt,  
 Chief Clerk.  
 Spencer Duignan,  
 Supervisor in Charge of Permits.  
 Herman Betz, M.D.,  
 Chief, Division of Food and Drug Inspection.  
 Henry W. Lehmkuhl,  
 Assistant Chief, Division of Food and Drug Inspection.  
 Russell Sturgis,  
 Chief, Division of Milk Inspection.  
 James E. Thomson,  
 Assistant Chief, Division of Milk Inspection.  
 James J. Clark,  
 Supervisor, in Charge of Sample Squad.  
 George A. Woods,  
 Supervisor, in Charge of Cattle Slaughter House Squad.

### Distribution of Staff

	Admin- istra- tive	Man- hat- tan	The Bronx	Brook- lyn	Queens	Rich- mond	To- tal
Director.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Assistant to Director.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chief Clerk.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Supervisor in Charge of Permits....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chief, Division of Food and Drug Inspection.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Assistant Chief, Division of Food and Drug Inspection.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chief, Division of Milk Inspection..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Assistant Chief, Division of Milk In- spection.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Supervisor, in Charge of Sample Squad.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Supervisor, in Charge of Cattle Slaughter House Squad.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Supervising Field Inspectors.....	..	9	1	9	1	1	21

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## Distribution of Staff—Continued

	Admin- istra- tive	Man- hat- tan	The Bronx	Brook- lyn	Queens	Rich- mond	To- tal
Inspectors of Food:							
General food inspection, including milk, excepting wholesale establishments, which are inspected by a Supervising Field Inspector.....	..	21	1	9	..	..	31
Special investigation of food and drink as to its chemical quality.....	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Inspecting and sampling for chemical quality of milk and cream sold and delivered on wagons...	..	2	1	1	1	..	5
Sampling of milk for bacterial examination.....	..	1	1	1	..	..	3
Cattle Slaughter House inspection.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Inspection of pasteurizing plants and dairies outside of city limits.....	..	18	..	..	..	..	18
Inspection of pasteurizing plants and dairies within the city limits.....	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Special detail.....	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Sanitary Inspectors:							
General food inspection, including milk, and excepting wholesale establishments, which are inspected by Supervising Field Inspectors.....	..	9	1	5	1	..	16
Investigating oysters.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Veterinarians.....	..	..	..	6	..	..	6
Clerks.....	..	14	..	..	..	..	14
Stenographers and Typists.....	..	17	..	..	..	..	17

The year 1914 has seen radical changes in the supervision of the food supply of the City of New York. It will be advantageous to consider these under the various classes of food and we shall therefore consider first those relating to milk and its products.

## SUPERVISION OF MILK

## Pasteurization.

By amendment of the Sanitary Code, effective February 1st, 1914, the sale of raw milk other than from tuberculin tested herds was prohibited.

The amendment referred to constituted the second most important step taken by the Department of Health in its progressive campaign toward safeguarding the city's milk supply and was the logical sequence of the step taken early in 1912 when the supply was first graded. It was at that time realized that pasteurization constituted the only practical protection against typhoid fever, bovine tuberculosis and other milk-borne infections, but compulsory pasteurization of the entire supply was then impossible, owing to the magnitude of the field to be covered. As a temporary expedient the grade of milk known as "Grade B Raw" was created but all dealers were advised to pasteurize to as great an extent as possible. The extensive typhoid fever outbreak in September and October, 1913, followed by two smaller outbreaks, and the proof that each of the outbreaks was attributable to milk of the Grade B Raw variety, decided



the Board of Health to insist on pasteurization of practically the entire supply of milk sold in the city. That the measures taken were amply justified, is borne out by the fact that the incidence of typhoid fever has been far lower this year than ever before in the history of the city.

As a result of this pasteurizing ordinance many of the large companies and most of the smaller ones undertook to build and equip pasteurizing plants in the country creameries. The rapid development of this work necessitated re-arrangement of the Department's inspectorial activities under one central control and to so instruct and educate the inspectors as to enable them all intelligently to oversee each phase of the preparation of milk for the market.

### Regulations.

A general revision has also been made of the regulations of the department relating to the control of the milk supply. For some time experience has shown that aside from a general control, preferably along bacteriological lines, the inspection of dairies should be conducted by the State rather than by municipalities. With this in mind, the revision of the regulations has established for the first time general bacteriological standards for all grades of milk and cream and greater attention is given than ever before to the bacterial content of milk before and after its pasteurization.

### Bacteriological Samples.

Samples for bacteriological examination are now taken regularly at all pasteurizing plants, whether in the city or country, and instead of having a small squad detailed for that purpose alone, all inspectors have been qualified for the work. This is a distinct advantage, for it enables the same man to inspect sanitary conditions on the farm and at the creamery, and to sample the milk during all the various processes involved in its pasteurization.

### City Dairies.

Much attention has been given to the large dairies located within the city. Early in the year a very complete set of regulations governing the construction and operation of such dairies was adopted and this resulted in a considerable degree of improvement. These dairies are located principally in the Boroughs of Queens, Brooklyn and Richmond and comprise approximately five thousand cows.

### Foot and Mouth Disease.

An extensive outbreak of "foot and mouth disease" swept through the herds during November and December so that nearly twenty-five hundred cows were destroyed by the State Department of Agriculture in order to check the disease. The disease occurred also in other parts of New York State, especially in Erie, Seneca, Broome, Tioga, Cortland, Tompkins and Cayuga counties.

Inasmuch as a large part of New York City's milk comes from these counties, and since the disease may be spread to humans through milk, the fact that practically no human cases occurred in New York City must be ascribed to effective pasteurization of the milk.



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## SUPERVISION OF BAKERIES

In accordance with the State Labor Law, the Department of Health in 1914 took charge of the supervision of the bakeries in New York City, over 4,000 in number. This constituted an enormous amount of extra work which this bureau was required to perform. The preliminary survey having been completed in the early part of the year, the bakers were notified to appear for physical examination at the different clinics maintained by the Department of Health throughout the city. At the same time inspections were made in order to provide bakeries with the required sanitary certificate.

The end of the year finds this work largely completed, although a number of cases are still pending where satisfactory conditions have not been found to exist after repeated reinspections. In some of these the Department has taken drastic action, with results that have been most satisfactory.

Under the new organization which goes into effect the first day of January, 1915, a closer system of inspection will be maintained of these establishments. This will also make possible the keeping of a more complete record of their condition.

The general condition of the bakeries, it is safe to say, is over 100% better than twelve (12) months ago. Hardly a bakery exists where renovation of some kind has not been effected.

## SANITARY SECTION

The duties of the Sanitary Section of the Bureau of Food Inspection may be summarized as follows:

To cause to be maintained satisfactory conditions in premises where food-stuffs are prepared, manufactured, sold or offered for sale.

To report on all applications for permits to conduct any business handling foodstuffs other than milk, which is covered by the Division of Milk Inspection.

To report upon the advisability of proposed sites for slaughter houses and rendering plants.

To supervise the construction of the above buildings within the City of New York.

These duties have been performed by eighteen field inspectors and one supervising sanitary inspector. The city was divided into districts and inspectors were held responsible for conditions within their respective districts.

The greater part of the work originated through complaints from citizens, references from other bureaus and departments and requests for permits to conduct certain forms of business including the supervision of the bakeries referred to above. The volume of the work has been so large that the inspectors have been enabled to devote but little time to original investigation.

## SUPERVISION OF SLAUGHTER HOUSES

During the year 1914 the squad detailed to the inspection of cattle and meats in abattoirs has been reorganized, all lay inspectors in the several abattoirs being replaced by veterinarians. The squad now consists of one supervising inspector and seven veterinarians, thus allowing the detail of one veterinarian for each separate abattoir where municipal food inspection is in force.

Experience having shown that the work at certain abattoirs was much more arduous than at others, a new system has been instituted whereby veterinarians automatically change their inspection stations after every two weeks of service, thus causing one complete rotation of veterinarians at all the abattoirs in four-

## STATISTICS

teen weeks. Not only has this system satisfied the veterinarians as being most equitable but it has had the added effect of imprinting their collective constructive ideas upon each individual station.

Early in 1914 a sanitary survey was made of the seven abattoirs which are wholly under the control of the Bureau of Food Inspection. These abattoirs are all situated in the Borough of Brooklyn and, with two exceptions, are frame structures erected many years ago. Drastic structural changes were ordered and enforced so that these establishments to-day are in an acceptable sanitary condition. It may be added that the system of food inspection in these abattoirs is the same as that practiced by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

The following statistics relating to seizures of unfit meats by municipal veterinarians present not only a view of the amount of work performed but show how important such work is in the field of public hygiene. It may be noted that fully 75% of the seizures made were because of tubercular conditions found. This, however, is not surprising when it is considered that the abattoirs in question slaughter almost exclusively old cows coming from dairy farms within a relatively short distance of New York City, animals whose proneness to tubercular infection is a matter of public knowledge.

### Meatstuffs Condemned During Year 1914.

Stock Yards.....	48,178 lbs.
Slaughter Houses.....	969,675 "

A portion of the work of the abattoir squad is the supervision of the New York Stock Yards at 60th Street and North River, Manhattan. At this point arrive many milch cows intended for local dairies and each of such must be accompanied by a legal tuberculin certificate before her departure from the yards is allowed. Animals which have died in transit are properly controlled so that they may not be used for food purposes. Their carcasses are removed to the public offal dock.

### OTHER FOODS

#### Condemnation of Foodstuffs.

A very large quantity of foodstuffs was found in a condition demanding condemnation. This is to be deplored, for with the rising price in all food material, wholesale condemnations of foodstuffs should be restricted as much as is consistent with safety. The causes which give rise to the decomposition of food are varied, and are often due to factors which cannot be controlled, such as damage by heat, cold and delay in transportation, damage by fire, damage by water, etc. The Department favors the salvage of foodstuffs in suitable cases; and repacking and overhauling of food material is encouraged in every way. The condemnation of entire lots where only a small proportion is spoiled is not favored.

#### Restricting the Reprocessing of Canned Goods.

Notwithstanding the tremendous pressure brought upon the respective authorities to allow the shipment back to the packer or manufacturer of spoiled or partly decomposed canned goods in a "swelled condition," the Department has stood firm in its declaration that all unfit canned goods must be destroyed under its own supervision. It is clear that if the packers or manufacturers of canned

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

goods would concentrate their efforts upon proper or improved methods of canning, this wholesale waste of food material and the consequent loss in money could be avoided.

### Coloring Vegetables with Sulphate of Copper.

The desire of the public to have canned vegetables brought to the table in their natural green colors has induced foreign manufacturers to use copper salts to give them this color. Since copper salts are poisonous, their frequent consumption must be viewed as fraught with danger. The Department has, therefore, enforced regulations to suppress the sale of such vegetables.

### Saccharin in Foods.

The use of saccharin in place of sugar in preparations where practically the entire food value depends upon the sugar employed, must be considered a fraud, aside from the possible danger due to the continued ingestion of saccharin. While the manufacturers who use saccharin in their products lay great stress upon its harmlessness, the underlying fact and excuse for its use is the cheapness of the material, compared with sugar.

### PROSECUTIONS

While it was necessary to prosecute a large number of persons for adulterations and sale of unwholesome foodstuffs, the effort of inspectors, by instructive and educational work, has constantly been to make offenders realize the importance and advantage of complying with the Department's regulations.

### NEW ACTIVITIES DURING YEAR 1914

Considerable new work was instituted during the year regarding the protection of foods from dust, dirt, and unwarranted human handling. This has already done much to improve the general condition of the food supply.

The Bureau also took up the preparation of a score card system applicable to food industries within the city limits. This system meets a distinct need. For years inspectors have complained that they had no definite basis of work laid out for them; that they were compelled to use their individual judgment, and that this necessarily led to diverse results, and consequently to criticism of the Department's work.

In order to better coördinate the work of food inspection, and to avoid unnecessary inspection visits, it has been necessary to eliminate completely all divisional lines in the Bureau of Food Inspection and to adopt a unit standard for inspectorial work in the field.

The unit which has been adopted is that of the 40-acre tract, as set forth in the maps of the United States Census, for the year 1910. The City has been divided into districts and sections, each numbered and all documents regarding work performed in each district and section numbered to correspond with those on the maps.

In assigning inspectors to the different districts of this city, each district supervisor has been provided with the elements which formerly composed this Bureau; in other words each supervisor has attached to his squad inspectors who have previously been connected with the sanitary section of the Bureau, city milk inspection, and food inspection. For the past three months this Bureau

## STATISTICS

has been actively engaged in instructing milk inspectors as regards food inspection and vice versa, also instructing sanitary inspectors as regards both branches of the service. These instructions will continue until the men have been thoroughly grounded in all branches of the work.

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During 1914 a special squad was formed, known as the "Sampling Squad." The members of this squad were selected for their experience and knowledge of the work. They are required to do expert sampling, both bacteriological and chemical, and are utilized for all special duty in the city requiring this class of service.

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During the year numerous changes have been instituted in this office as regards methods of keeping records. A new daily report card has been devised, as well as a "facts for arrest" card. A new system has been instituted as regards the keeping of records of arrests, fines, etc., which is considered even more complete than that kept by the office of the corporation counsel of this city.

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### Organization of Bureau.

The end of the year finds this Bureau organized as follows:

#### *Administration (Office of Director).*

##### *Division of Food and Drug Inspection.*

Chief of Division	
Assistant Chief	
General Field Sanitary Inspector	
District Supervising Inspectors.....	15
* Inspectors of Food.....	67

##### *Division of Country Milk Inspection.*

Chief of Division	
Assistant to Chief	
Supervising Inspectors.....	4
† Field Inspectors.....	24

##### *Sampling Squad.*

Supervisor in Charge	
District Inspector	
Inspectors of Food.....	9

##### *Slaughter House Inspection.*

Supervising Inspector in Charge	
Veterinarians.....	6
Inspector of Food	

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\* Ten (10) new appointments to be made, which are included in above.

† Seven (7) appointments to be made, which are to be included in above.

## BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION.

The Bureau of Public Health Education was regularly established July 1, 1914, its members being drawn from some of the other bureaus of the Department. Whatever new work has been undertaken, therefore, has been accomplished without increasing the expense of the Department of Health as a whole. At the present time, the staff of the Bureau consists of the following:

### Staff.

- 1 Director
- 1 Assistant Director in charge of lecture work.
- 1 Medical Inspector—assisting in editorial work.
- 1 Chief Clerk in charge of exhibit work and welfare activities.
- 3 Clerks.
- 1 Stenographer.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the bureau in 1914:

### Lectures.

Through the generous coöperation of members of other bureaus in the Department, the Bureau of Public Health Education has been able to organize and is now conducting five courses of educational lectures to the employees, as follows:

A course of twenty lectures to medical inspectors, held at Hunter College.\*

A course of twenty lectures to lay inspectors, held at the Municipal Building.\*

A course of twenty lectures to field nurses, held at Hunter College.

A course of twenty lectures each, to hospital nurses at the Willard Parker, Kingston Avenue and Riverside Hospitals.

A course of twenty lectures to the clerks at the Municipal Building.

Short courses of lectures have also been begun at the Boys' High School, the College of The City of New York, the New Era Club and the Labor Temple.

The members of the Bureau have prepared and delivered special individual lectures on health topics before labor organizations, medical and lay societies, churches, women's clubs, and popular meetings.

A series of noon-day talks to factory employees has been begun.

In coöperation with the Bureau of Lectures of the Department of Education there were given a series of fifty lectures on tuberculosis for "Tuberculosis Week," November 23d to November 29th.

The Director of the Bureau has helped to organize a year's course of instruction, leading to a degree of Doctor in Public Health, at the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

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\* Thanks are due to Borough President Marcus M. Marks and to Professor Margaret Wilson of Hunter College, for providing suitable assembly halls for these courses.



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### Health Exhibits.

The Bureau of Public Health Education prepared an exhibit of Department activities for the Lyons International Exposition, and another for the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The Bureau prepared a special exhibit dealing with the handling of foods in stores and on peddlers' stands and push-carts.

The Bureau also prepared a special exhibit dealing with quackery.

Through the courtesy of the Child Welfare Committee, an exhibit dealing with child hygiene has been loaned to this Department.

The Bureau prepared a float descriptive of the Department's work for the Tercentenary Pageant.

The Department's permanent health exhibit was demonstrated to groups of pupils from various high schools and colleges in the city.

### Publications.

Fifty-one weekly press-bulletins have been issued giving a summary of the mortality for the preceding week.

Twenty-five extended special press-bulletins on pure food subjects have been issued.

Fifty press-bulletins on miscellaneous departmental matters have been issued.

Material has been supplied for twenty-nine special "write-ups" concerning the Department activities, these articles being published in the *New York World, Times, Press, Sun, American, Tribune, Herald, Mail, Staats-Zeitung, Wahrheit, Brooklyn Eagle, Harlem Reporter, Junior Citizen, Jewish Morning Journal, The Day, the Moving Picture World, the Survey, and the Scientific American.*

A complete index for the 1914 volume of the "Weekly Bulletin" was prepared and published.

Fifty-one numbers of the "Weekly Bulletin" and ten numbers of the "Monthly Bulletin" have been published. Through rearrangement and other changes in the make-up, the text in the "Weekly Bulletin" was increased from 2½ pages to 6 pages.

Twelve numbers of the "Staff News" (including the Supplement) have been published.

Three numbers of the "Otisville Ray" have been published.

Five numbers were added to the "Reprint Series" of the Department of Health.

An extended description of the Hygienic Features of New York City was published as Monograph No. 6.

The Bureau helped to prepare a circular on venereal diseases and one on matters of complaint to the Department of Health, also a "Keep Well" leaflet for police officers. It prepared and published "Keep Well" Leaflet No. 1, for sedentary workers.

The Bureau took charge of the preparation and printing of circulars, posters and placards for "Clean-Up" Week, and of similar publicity material for "Baby Week."

The Bureau distributed 900,000 vaccination leaflets through schools, churches, department stores and factories.

The Bureau coöperated with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in the preparation of a simplified Health Code based on the Sanitary Code of this Department.

Health leaflets to the number of 44,000 were distributed at sixty-two centers



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

where educational work was carried on by the Bureau of Public Safety of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

### Moving Picture Activities.

In coöperation with the Tuberculosis Committee of the Charity Organization Society and the Tuberculosis Committee of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, the Bureau gave twenty free moving picture shows, on health topics, in park and on recreation piers in Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens.

In connection with "Clean-up Week" and "Baby Week," the Bureau had prepared a large number of lantern slides announcements, which were shown in all the moving picture theaters in Greater New York.

Through the coöperation of the Bureau of Public Safety of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, health films and lantern slides were shown at a large number of meetings held throughout Brooklyn during the past summer.

Through the coöperation of the New York Milk Committee and of Mr. Edward Hatch, moving pictures health films were shown by the Bureau at the Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association in Jacksonville, from November 29 to December 5, 1914.

### Miscellaneous Activities.

The Bureau of Public Health Education has prepared and issued a circular letter addressed to all the retail druggists in this city; a circular letter addressed to all saloons, boarding-house or lodging-house keepers, throughout the city and a circular letter addressed to dealers in food in New York City.

The Bureau has coöperated with the Mayor's Special Food Committee in the preparation and publication of popular educational leaflets. It has coöperated with the Bureau of Social Welfare of the A. I. C. P., in the preparation and distribution of leaflets on clean food.

Hundreds of letters addressed to the Department requesting information on health matters have been answered, and hundreds of visitors to the Department asking for information have been interviewed.

The Bureau supplied a large number of applicants, mostly health organizations, in this city and in other parts of the country, with photographic prints from Department negatives.

Arrangements have been completed for increasing the editions of the weekly and monthly bulletins to 13,500 copies and sending them, not only to all physicians practicing in this city, as at present, but also to all clergymen, principals of public and parochial schools, police captains, etc.

BUREAU OF RECORDS

VITAL STATISTICS OF NEW YORK CITY FOR THE YEAR  
ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1914



## BUREAU OF RECORDS

The work of the Bureau of Records consists in:

- (a) Recording and indexing all certificates of births, deaths and marriages, filed with the Department of Health, and, on application, issues transcripts of such certificates, and,
  - (b) The preparation of statistical analyses and tables based upon the certificates received.
- 

The City of New York may view with justifiable pride its Health Record for the year 1914, as reflected in its Vital Statistics. Not only was the crude death rate the lowest ever enjoyed by the City, but the infant mortality was reduced to the low point of 94.5%, a reduction of more than 50% since the inauguration of the Greater City in 1898. \*

## POPULATION

The European War has wrought a change in the population of the City—how great a change we are unable to determine exactly. The change was due, as we might expect, to the loss of immigrants from the countries at war and the emigration of young adults answering the call to colors of their fatherlands. Unfortunately the records of the Immigration Department do not lend themselves to a study of the conditions as they affect our City. The Registrar has, however, made a careful survey of conditions and his conclusions are briefly these:

The loss due to the immigration and emigration is at the age periods when the mortality is lowest and for that reason exerts but little influence upon the number of deaths. Furthermore, the loss through immigration and emigration has been in a great measure compensated for by the return of Americans from abroad. After considering the subject from all angles, the Registrar feels that in the absence of exact information it is wisest to wait until the results of the State Census now being taken are available before attempting to correct our estimates of the population. In harmony with that policy the rates given in the following report are based upon the population estimated by the geometrical method on July 1st, 1914.

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\* It may be well to again call attention to the custom of the Department of Health of the City of New York to tabulate the number of reported births, marriages and deaths rather than the actual numbers that occur during the year, for which reason the figures given in this report differ slightly from those found in the Federal report published by the Bureau of Census.

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

## MARRIAGES

While almost two thousand (2,000) more marriages were reported during 1914 than during 1913, the crude rate was .04 of a point lower.

In view of the financial depression occasioned by the European War, this is a particularly satisfactory showing.

## BIRTHS

There were 140,647 births reported during the year, a crude rate of 25.19% for the entire City; the highest rate of 25.77% is credited to the Borough of Manhattan, the lowest rate, 23.07%, to the Borough of Queens.

During the year the Bureau of Records has paid especial attention to the registration of births that occurred in the City and made use of every available means to detect violations of the law, with the result that practically a complete registration of births was obtained. This is of the greatest importance to the Statistical Office which bases its mortality rates of infants under one year upon the number of reported births. The legal importance of complete registration has been brought home to us even more keenly than ever by the European War. Numerous requests for birth certificates have been received by the Bureau from Americans abroad, and the inability of the Department of Health to furnish transcripts in some cases, in which the attending physician or midwife neglected to report the birth, has in several instances worked great hardships upon the unfortunate persons whose births were not on record.

## INFANT MORTALITY

Despite the fact that the birth rate of 1914 was five-tenths of a point higher than the rate for 1913, due probably to more complete registration, the fact remains that there has been a general decline in this rate throughout the entire world, from which New York is not exempt. If, therefore, we are to conserve the growth of our population, it behooves us to not only reduce our general death rate but particularly the death rate of infants.

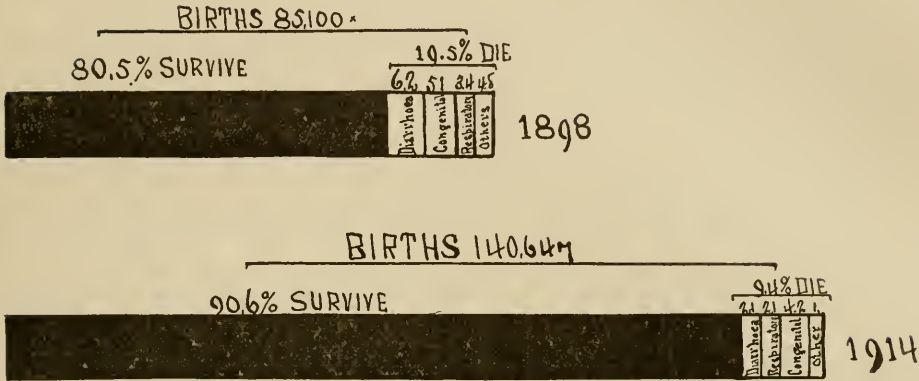
The following table shows the percentage of infants that died during the first year of life in 1898 as compared with the number that died during 1914. The percentages are respectively 19.7 and 9.4, a gain of more than 50%. The importance of this gain is enhanced when we consider that 55,000 more births occurred in 1914 than in 1898. It should be noted here that while 78,928 births were reported in 1898, it is estimated that 85,100 births really occurred, and the table is based on that assumption.

Year	Births	1st Year Survivors	1st Year Deaths				
			Total	Diarrhoeal	Respiratory	Congenital	All Other
1898.....	85,100	80.3%	19.7%	6.34%	3.42%	5.17%	4.77%
1914.....	140,647	90.6%	9.4%	2.1%	2.1%	4.2%	1%

# STATISTICS

## GRAPH OF PRECEDING TABLE

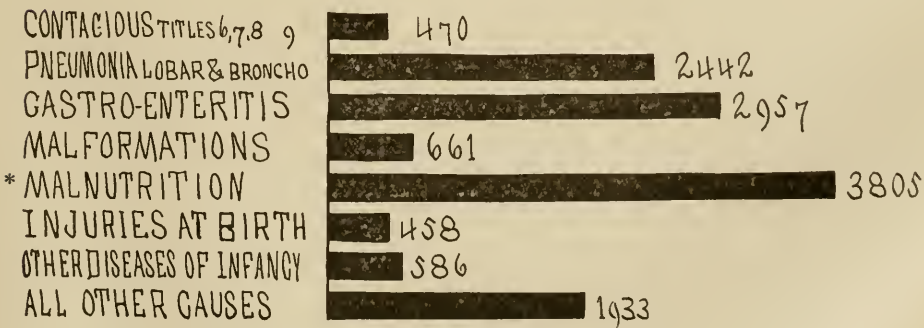
### DEATHS UNDER 1 YR



\* DURING 1898 78,928 BIRTHS REPORTED -

The next chart graphically shows the percentage of deaths of infants under one year due to the most prominent causes. Malnutrition has displaced gastritis as the greatest harvester of death during early infancy. It is to be hoped, however, that the prenatal work that has been commenced will soon bear fruit and not only reduce the number of victims of this cause, but so improve the health of expectant mothers, and of necessity the health and vitality of the child, that death of infants from all causes will be materially lowered.

### DEATHS UNDER 1 YR - FROM PROMINENT CAUSES



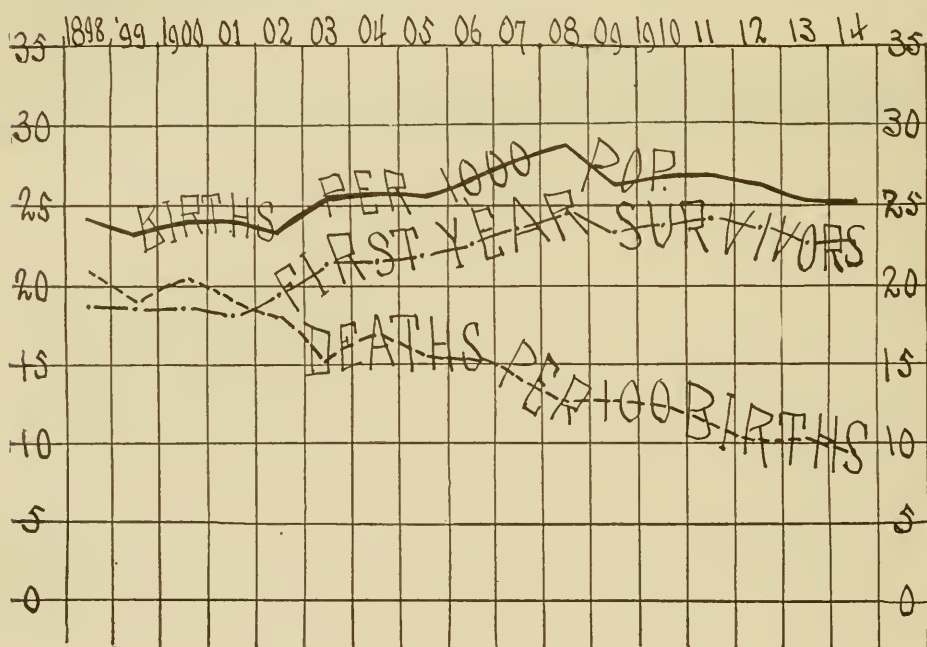
\* Includes prematurity, congenital debility, marasmus and inanition.



# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

In view of what has already been said, it is of importance to note to what extent the reduction of infant deaths has compensated for the reduction of the birth rate. The following chart shows that there has been a very steady increase in the number of infants that survive the first year.

## BIRTH, INFANT DEATH, AND SURVIVORS RATES



The first year survivors rate has been obtained by deducting the number of deaths of infants under one year of age from the number of births reported during the year and using the figure thus obtained as the numerator and the total population as the denominator.

STATISTICS

CONTRIBUTING CAUSES

Determining Cause of Death	Total Number of Deaths	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Erysipelas	Septicæmia	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Tuberculous	Syphilis	Cancer	Acute Rheumatism	Chronic Rheumatism	Diabetes	Alcoholism	Meningitis	Locomotor Ataxia	Apoplexy	Paralysis	General Paresis	Other Forms of Mental Alienation	Epilepsy
Typhoid Fever.....	334	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles.....	560	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarlet Fever.....	452	.....	9	2	53	.....	.....	.....	36	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whooping Cough.....	279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria and Croup.....	1,491	.....	73	4	3	.....	.....	3	55	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Influenza.....	336	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	8,918	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5	4	.....	263	14	.....	.....	3	56	74	.....	3	8	.....	7	32	4
Cancer.....	4,467	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	14	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	3	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....
Acute Rheumatism.....	307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diabetes.....	979	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alcoholism.....	660	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	3	3	.....	.....	2
Locomotor Ataxia.....	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pericarditis.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acute Endocarditis.....	551	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Organic Heart Disease.....	10,058	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6	5	.....	4	3	.....	35	203	24	24	.....	2	147	24	2	18	11
Angina Pectoris.....	212	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arteriosclerosis.....	2,368	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	.....	1,309	53	3	10	.....
Bronchopneumonia.....	4,533	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	44	.....	15	9	2	7	.....
Lobar Pneumonia.....	5,145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8	16	101	56	.....	27	5	4	6	2
Diarrhea (under 2 years).....	3,432	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appendicitis.....	710	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	784	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	8	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acute Nephritis.....	510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chronic Nephritis.....	5,107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	32	36	18	2	3	341	34	2	5	2

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

CITY OF NEW YORK  
Deaths from Certain Diseases with Contributing Causes—Year 1914—Continued

## CONTRIBUTING CAUSES—Continued

Determining Cause of Death	Neuritis	Other Nervous	Diseases of Ear	Pericarditis	Acute Endocarditis	Organic Heart Disease	Angina Pectoris	Diseases of Arteries	Embolism	Acute Bronchitis	Broncho-pneumonia	Lobar pneumonia	Pleurisy	Asthma	Emphysema	Diarrhœa	Hernia	Cirrhosis of Liver	Peritonitis	Acute Nephritis	Chronic Nephritis	Debility	Senility	Operations (Surgical)
Typhoid Fever.....					6	8					18	28							4	6	7			2
Measles.....			2			5				5	410	27				3								
Scarlet Fever.....			4		9	5					49	13								38				
Whooping Cough.....										11	157	15				11								
Diphtheria and Croup..			5		114	17				9	422	23	2			2				24	4			2
Influenza.....			2		8	26		8		18	50	71	5			6				7	11			
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		22	3	2	38	250		18		2	19	49	28	4		15		30		28	157			3
Cancer.....		2			9	146		39	14	4	24	34	10			6	48	12	13	8	111		7	630
Acute Rheumatism.....				18	112	41					2	5								2	6			
Diabetes.....					5	67		26	2	3	23	15				5		5		9	126		2	7
Alcoholism.....	29			2	2	47		6			26	53	3					50		2	64			
Locomotor Ataxia.....						5		3			4	7												
Pericarditis.....					11						4	2	3											
Acute Endocarditis.....				14		5		17	25	7	12	26	10	8		13		2		45	19			
Organic Heart Disease..	7	6		32	5		64	1,016	116	63	95	88	37	113	35	39	4	142		91	2,518	2	67	
Angina Pectoris.....						23		86			3										7			
Arteriosclerosis.....						27	3		61	2	10	5	5	6	8	2					18		63	4
Bronchopneumonia.....	2	11	22	2	14	171		74	3	34				15	3	69			4	20	48	30	20	
Lobar Pneumonia.....		8	7	22	64	377		60	9	16				12	2	27		11	4	62	155	3	11	
Diarrhœa (under 2 years)		4	9		7					61	140	13							2	7		93		2
Appendicitis.....					4	11			8		7	19	4				16		297	4	4			180
Cirrhosis of Liver.....					5	76		20			6	7				9			1	6	115			2
Acute Nephritis.....	2			2	5	26		12		4	11	3	5			2		6			6		2	
Chronic Nephritis.....	7			18	28	599		723	19	19	47	32	21	26	14	16		94	2	2			29	3

## STATISTICS

### COMPLICATING CAUSES

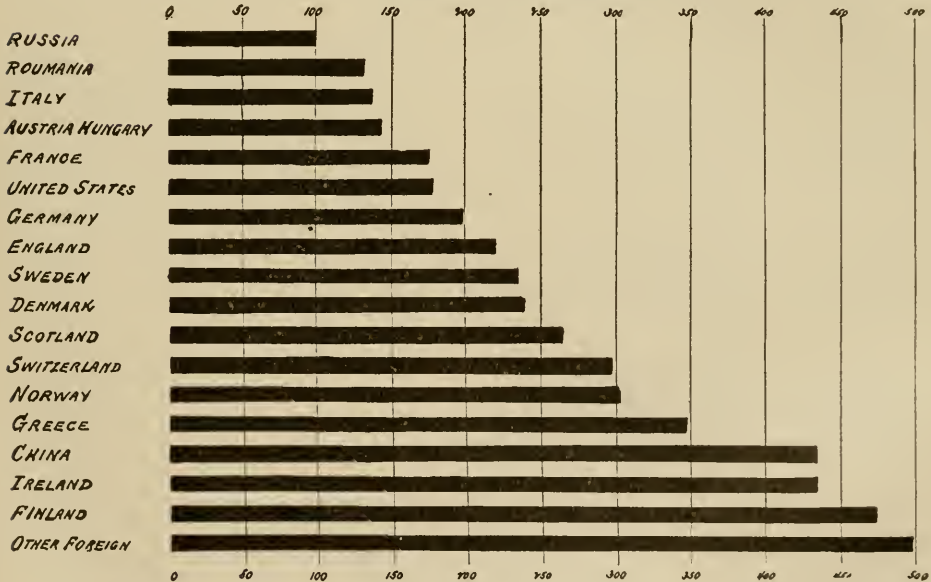
While a careful analysis of this chart would be of interest, lack of space forbids more than mere mention of the most important features.

That pneumonia is the most frequent and fatal complication of measles and whooping cough is confirmed. The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis complicated by syphilis and alcoholism is most probably unduly small, because of the hesitancy of physicians to report these diseases as causes of death. It is interesting to note the frequency with which organic heart disease is seen as a complication of pulmonary tuberculosis, and the possibility of its being an etiological factor suggests itself.

The number of cancer sufferers operated upon as disclosed by the table is indeed small, in fact only 14%. The relation of cancer and the degenerative diseases is worthy of note and leads one to conjecture whether the coincidence is to be accounted for solely on the ground that all are diseases of later life.

The frequency with which diseases of the heart and arteries and chronic nephritis are seen as complications of one another, emphasizes the necessity of considering these diseases as one group in making any statistical study of them.

*PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS*  
*DEATH RATES PER 100 000 POPULATION ACCORDING TO NATIVITY OF DECEASED*  
*CITY OF NEW YORK YEAR 1914*



In connection with the above table it must be stated that the age constitution of the nationalities represented therein is by no means similar and is responsible for much of the differences in the death rates.

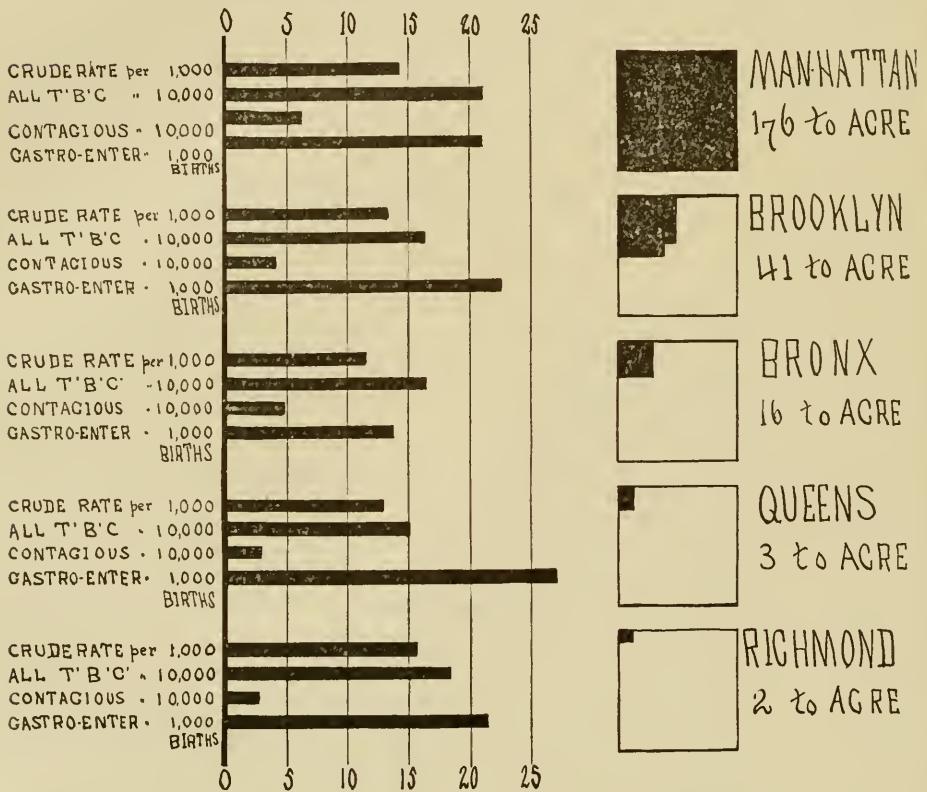
For example, the majority of the Irish and Scotch of the City are in the later periods of life, while the majority of the Russians, Austro-Hungarians and Italians are in the earlier periods. The differences in age are due to immigration waves, the heaviest wave of Irish

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

emigration occurred between 1848 and 1853, whereas the heaviest wave of Italian, Austro-Hungarian and Russian emigration occurred between 1908 and 1913.

The following table shows the relative density of the different Boroughs together with the death rates from certain important causes. The death from contagious diseases is found to bear a constant relation to density. The death rate of infants under one year from gastro-enteritis which is thought to be influenced by congestion is seen to be highest in the least congested Boroughs, except the Borough of The Bronx.

## DENSITY OF POPULATION IN THE FIVE BOROUGHS AND SOME IMPORTANT DEATH RATES,



### DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS

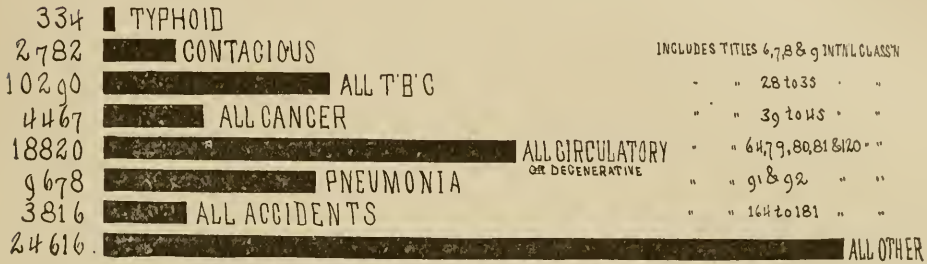
It is gratifying to note the saving of lives in earlier age-groups, especially in "under one year" group, the saving over the previous years is particularly good, in view of the greater number of births. This saving of lives continues until after the twenty-fifth year, when the balance becomes a deficit.

While it is true that the death rates at 35 years of age and over from all causes show a considerable decrease in recent years, still it is evident that life at these most useful periods is not being properly conserved. The diseases reaping the heaviest harvest of death during



these periods of life are the so-called "degenerative diseases" and it is against these that the health official must train his forces in the future. That these diseases are of easy conquest by the observance of simple rules of hygiene is acknowledged, and it therefore only remains for the Health Officer to spread broadcast the gospel of right living and by perseverance to inculcate it in minds of all. Most of us are using "high speed" on the up-grade with consequent excessive wear on "the motor" and it behooves us to get back to "low speed" before the human engine is destroyed beyond repair.

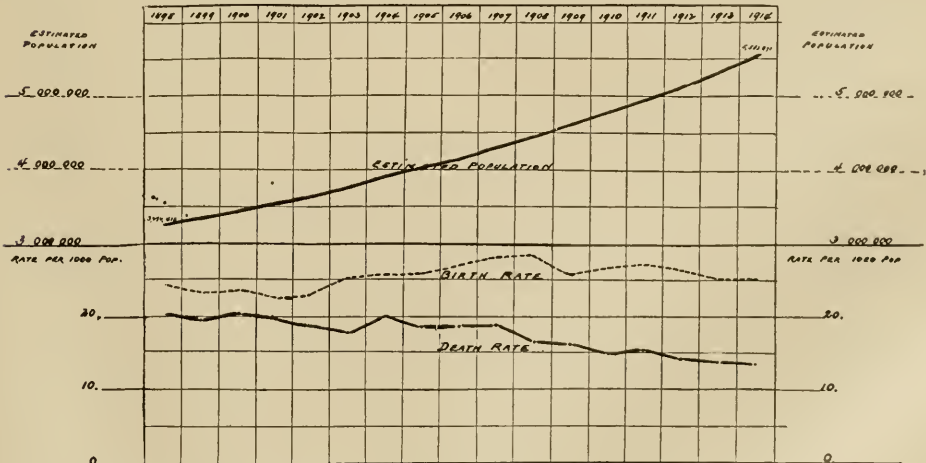
## DEATHS FROM PROMINENT DISEASE GROUPS



Two points stand out above all others in the above table, to wit; that the most readily of preventable groups have excessively high death rates. We refer to the degenerative diseases and to accidents.

Reference has been made elsewhere to the degenerative diseases and the Department of Health of the City of New York has already commenced its campaign against them, but as regards the deaths from accident, little has been done and when we realize that not more than two per cent of all accidents result fatally, we begin to grasp the economic loss occasioned by this group, most of which, if indeed not all, are preventable.

### THE GROWTH OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK





## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

## CITY OF NEW YORK

*Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Cancer Deaths Fifteen Years and Over, by Sex, Age, and Civil Condition for Year 1914*  
*Deaths Rates per 100,000 of Population Estimated at Various Age Groups*

		PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS												CANCER											
		Males						Females																	
Age Groups		Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Unknown		Total		Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Unknown		Total	
		Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
15 to 24 yrs.....		692	140.8	66	123.0	1	202.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	759	138.7	466	99.5	202	144.2	8	436.0	.....	.....	1	.....	677	110.6
25 to 44 yrs.....		1,548	532.4	1,414	213.9	140	837.3	6	288.0	6	.....	3,114	320.3	328	159.1	1,006	154.0	163	311.4	3	71.6	.....	.....	1,500	163.6
45 yrs. and over...		612	1224.1	983	278.5	333	597.4	7	490.5	6	.....	1,941	421.2	87	175.8	280	110.6	239	147.8	2	139.4	.....	.....	608	130.5
Total.....		2,852	341.6	2,463	230.3	474	647.9	13	363.3	12	.....	5,814	292.5	881	121.7	1,488	142.2	410	190.4	5	82.0	1	.....	2,785	139.7
		CANCER																							
15 to 24 yrs.....		38	7.7	4	0.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	7.7	22	4.7	7	4.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	4.7
25 to 44 yrs.....		71	24.4	178	26.9	15	89.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	264	27.2	77	37.3	366	56.0	61	116.5	3	71.6	.....	.....	507	55.3
45 yrs. and over...		187	374.0	1,079	305.7	303	543.6	8	560.3	.....	.....	1,577	342.2	228	460.7	852	336.4	922	570.3	6	418.2	2	.....	2,010	431.5
Total.....		296	35.4	1,261	117.9	318	434.7	8	223.6	.....	.....	1,883	94.7	327	45.2	1,225	117.0	983	456.5	9	147.5	2	.....	2,546	127.7
		ALL CAUSES—15 YEARS AND OVER																							
8,829	1057.4	15,255	1426.3	4,627	6324.9	67	1872.4	307	.....	29,085	1462.9	4,200	580.4	10,192	973.8	8,896	4131.8	65	1065.6	53	.....	23,406	1174.1		

# STATISTICS

*Vital Statistics of Prominent European Cities and City of New York, Year 1914.*

	Estimated Popula- tion, 1914	Total Deaths From All Causes	Death Rate Per 1,000	Typhoid Fever, Death Rate Per 100,000	Measles, Death Rate Per 100,000	Scarlet Fever, Death Rate Per 100,000	Whoop- ing Cough, Death Rate Per 100,000	Diph- theria and Croup, Death Rate Per 100,000	Pulmo- nary Tuber- culosis, Death Rate Per 100,000	Other Tuber- culosis, Death Rate Per 100,000	Broncho- allobar Pneumonia, Death Rate Per 100,000	Cancer and Sarcoma, Death Rate Per 100,000	Total Births	Birth Rate Per 1,000	Death Rate Under One Year Per 1,000 Births
Amsterdam.....	595,258	6,803	11.43	4.5	24.5	1.3	21.0	10.8	126.7	34.9	117.9	123.0	14,254	23.95	64.9
Belfast.....	399,000	7,663	19.21	6.5	51.4	42.1	51.4	7.8	209.5	72.7	175.7	83.0	11,337	28.42	143.2
Berne.....	95,363	1,160	12.17	5.2	3.1	....	8.4	8.4	172.0	62.9	114.3	121.7	2,234	23.43	81.0
Birmingham.....	860,591	13,026	15.14	1.9	36.0	17.2	35.9	30.2	123.1	27.2	126.9	89.8	23,207	26.97	122.3
Bradford.....	291,482	4,580	15.71	7.5	39.1	2.1	31.9	12.0	127.3	29.5	72.4	126.3	5,709	19.59	121.4
Bucharest.....	341,321	8,176	23.95	18.2	10.6	38.1	12.3	29.0	308.8	109.8	336.4	101.1	10,587	31.02	190.4
Copenhagen.....	492,000	6,891	14.01	2.6	13.2	10.6	8.1	6.3	124.0	30.5	131.7	168.1	11,546	23.47	103.6
Edinburgh.....	325,780	5,026	15.43	3.4	33.5	13.2	4.0	29.8	116.3	58.3	122.5	137.8	6,706	20.59	105.7
Florence.....	241,120	4,751	19.70	14.5	46.9	1.7	3.7	11.2	234.7	78.4	244.3	167.1	4,714	19.55	119.8
Glasgow.....	1,055,930	17,518	16.59	7.7	46.5	21.5	49.6	15.3	131.0	67.1	146.9	101.1	29,455	27.90	132.8
Liverpool.....	767,992	15,046	19.59	5.7	67.3	16.0	32.3	14.3	147.4	49.0	210.1	97.7	23,065	30.04	139.6
London.....	4,518,021	64,994	14.38	3.3	30.7	7.0	20.3	15.8	139.0	32.3	122.2	115.7	109,667	24.27	103.9
Lyons.....	523,796	8,046	15.36	6.7	3.1	1.0	1.1	6.1	199.0	31.9	270.5	123.3	7,543	14.40	121.7
Manchester.....	739,136	12,386	16.76	5.1	39.6	21.6	38.3	15.0	170.1	49.5	156.8	99.9	18,697	25.30	128.6
Prague.....	500,976	6,673	13.32	1.6	18.6	10.8	6.2	8.6	255.5	41.9	76.9	108.0	8,742	17.45	.....
Stockholm.....	386,270	5,279	13.67	6.2	17.9	5.4	6.2	17.3	222.1	48.7	130.2	128.1	7,493	19.40	80.1
New York City....	5,583,871	74,803	13.40	6.0	10.0	8.1	5.0	26.7	159.7	21.6	173.3	80.8	140,647	25.19	94.6

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

*Vital Statistics of Principal Cities of United States for the Year 1914.*

	Estimated Popula- tion, 1914	Total Deaths from All Causes	Death Rate Per 1,000	Typhoid Fever, Death Rate Per 100,000	Measles, Death Rate Per 100,000	Scarlet Fever, Death Rate Per 100,000	Whoop- ing Cough, Death Rate Per 100,000	Diph- theria and Croup, Death Rate Per 100,000	Pulmo- nary Tuber- culosis, Death Rate Per 100,000	Other Tuber- culosis, Death Rate Per 100,000	Broncho- and Lobar Pneumonia, Death Rate Per 100,000	Cancer and Sar- coma, Death Rate Per 100,000	Total Births	Birth Rate Per 1,000	Death Rate Under One Year Per 1,000 Births
Boston.....	750,768	11,830	15.76	8.8	8.3	8.7	6.1	22.5	139.2	29.2	184.5	116.5	19,222	25.60	104.4
Buffalo.....	454,112	7,040	15.50	15.9	2.9	5.8	17.2	15.0	139.0	24.7	129.5	94.3	12,612	27.77	121.5
Chicago.....	2,393,325	33,952	14.18	7.0	3.1	9.5	9.6	31.9	141.4	21.9	167.8	88.4	50,000	20.89	137.6
Cincinnati.....	402,175	6,429	15.99	5.7	....	4.5	10.2	17.7	212.6	27.9	138.7	102.2	8,000	19.89	93.5
Cleveland.....	650,000	8,266	12.72	8.3	3.7	7.4	6.1	24.9	110.1	19.5	106.8	74.1	16,368	25.18	118.9
Detroit.....	537,650	8,386	15.60	13.8	7.4	9.5	17.3	29.6	102.5	18.4	171.9	78.5	19,095	35.51	121.5
Indianapolis.....	295,000	4,362	14.78	19.3	2.0	4.0	2.7	9.8	140.7	38.0	122.0	83.4	5,664	19.20	98.3
Jersey City.....	300,885	4,041	13.43	7.0	2.3	6.3	3.3	27.9	137.3	16.6	145.2	70.1	7,260	24.13	105.0
Los Angeles.....	500,000	5,637	11.27	6.6	1.0	1.0	1.2	5.6	165.6	28.4	69.0	84.6	8,308	16.62	73.2
Louisville.....	254,087	3,864	15.21	18.9	4.7	3.5	4.3	11.4	154.3	29.9	168.8	70.1	4,127	16.24	.....
New Orleans.....	373,000	7,417	19.88	20.9	2.1	.5	4.6	30.3	261.1	23.9	169.7	93.6	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia.....	1,657,810	26,918	16.24	7.5	4.6	7.8	16.0	20.0	161.9	27.4	182.4	92.5	41,063	24.77	121.3
Providence.....	246,000	3,725	15.14	10.6	16.3	7.3	10.2	23.6	116.7	32.5	157.7	60.2	6,228	25.32	112.7
Seattle.....	313,029	2,537	8.11	6.1	.6	.9	1.6	2.2	60.4	25.6	60.4	67.1	4,905	15.67	61.8
St. Louis.....	773,000	11,076	14.33	10.6	8.9	16.9	9.2	31.6	129.4	16.7	170.9	.....	14,928	19.31	103.4
Washington, D. C..	353,664	5,866	16.59	12.7	.3	.3	5.1	8.8	172.8	29.4	132.3	97.3	7,130	20.16	100.3
New York City....	5,583,871	74,803	13.40	6.0	10.0	8.1	5.0	26.7	159.7	24.6	173.3	80.8	140,647	25.19	94.6

# STATISTICS

## FORMER CITY OF NEW YORK

### *Deaths from Apoplexy, Paralysis, Circulatory and Urinary Diseases and Diabetes Thirty-Five Years and Over*

DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION—35 YEARS AND OVER (Estimated)

	Estimated Popu- lation 35 years and Over	Total All Causes 35 Years and Over		Apoplexy (Softening of Brain included)	Paralysis (Hemiplegia)	Circulatory Diseases	Urinary Diseases	Diabetes	Total Apo- plexy Paral- ysis, Circu- latory and Urinary Dis- eases and Diabetes		Total Urinary and Circulatory Diseases		Total Apoplexy Circulatory and Urinary Diseases	
		Deaths	Rate						Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1880	362,760	10,774	29.70	566	160	913	1,178	33	2,850	7.86	2,091	5.76	2,657	7.32
1881	373,350	12,269	32.86	634	193	970	1,350	39	3,186	8.53	2,320	6.21	2,954	7.91
1882	384,260	12,503	32.54	661	190	1,161	1,491	36	3,539	9.21	2,652	6.90	3,313	8.62
1883	396,740	12,521	31.56	674	169	1,301	1,551	53	3,748	9.45	2,852	7.19	3,526	8.89
1884	408,350	12,422	30.42	652	195	1,254	1,566	59	3,726	9.13	2,820	6.91	3,472	8.50
1885	420,300	12,885	30.65	740	204	1,335	1,674	50	4,003	9.52	3,009	7.16	3,749	8.92
1886	434,100	13,590	31.30	776	233	1,467	1,818	60	4,354	10.03	3,285	7.57	4,061	9.36
1887	446,700	14,028	31.40	852	217	1,543	1,905	96	4,613	10.32	3,448	7.72	4,300	9.63
1888	459,720	14,349	31.20	828	175	1,538	1,828	104	4,473	9.73	3,366	7.32	4,194	9.12
1889	474,700	14,314	30.16	916	147	1,611	1,906	107	4,687	9.87	3,517	7.41	4,433	9.34
1890	488,550	15,489	31.70	922	123	1,593	2,017	106	4,761	9.75	3,610	7.39	4,532	9.28
1891	502,870	16,381	32.58	949	165	1,818	2,046	113	5,091	10.12	3,864	7.68	4,813	9.57
1892	519,270	16,332	31.45	1,153	147	1,832	1,886	99	5,117	9.85	3,718	7.16	4,871	9.38
1893	534,400	16,882	31.59	1,140	116	1,902	2,085	112	5,345	10.01	3,987	7.46	5,127	9.59
1894	550,050	15,012	27.29	1,209	99	1,745	1,953	146	5,152	9.37	3,698	6.72	4,907	8.92
1895	571,300	16,463	28.82	1,150	132	1,861	2,238	175	5,556	9.73	4,099	7.18	5,249	9.19
1896	581,360	16,319	28.07	1,124	130	1,940	2,295	195	5,684	9.78	4,235	7.29	5,359	9.22
1897	591,800	15,543	26.26	1,207	134	1,942	2,147	180	5,610	9.48	4,089	6.91	5,296	8.96
1898	604,800	16,788	27.74	1,163	129	2,022	2,496	208	6,018	9.95	4,518	7.47	5,681	9.39
1899	616,390	17,215	27.93	1,275	117	1,847	2,722	187	6,148	9.98	4,569	7.41	5,844	9.48
1900	629,040	18,712	29.75	1,333	118	1,871	2,903	206	6,431	10.22	4,774	7.59	6,107	9.71
1901	650,300	19,492	29.97	1,337	120	2,559	2,757	323	7,096	10.91	5,316	8.17	6,653	10.23
1902	670,120	18,063	26.95	1,353	101	2,789	2,701	265	7,209	10.76	5,490	8.19	6,843	10.21
1903	690,580	19,312	27.96	1,320	116	2,791	2,750	274	7,251	10.50	5,541	8.02	6,861	9.94
1904	714,200	21,918	30.69	1,392	162	2,963	3,118	305	7,940	11.12	6,081	8.51	7,473	10.46
1905	736,100	20,541	27.90	1,439	117	2,995	3,132	317	8,000	10.87	6,127	8.32	7,566	10.28
1906	757,800	21,386	28.22	1,417	136	3,341	3,191	370	8,455	11.16	6,532	8.62	7,949	10.49
1907	783,200	22,729	29.02	1,366	86	3,984	2,859	363	8,658	11.05	6,843	8.74	8,209	10.48
1908	807,250	20,630	25.55	861	47	4,233	2,558	352	8,051	9.97	6,791	8.41	7,652	9.48
1909	832,500	21,254	25.53	509	79	4,749	2,722	360	8,419	10.11	7,471	8.97	7,980	9.59
1910	862,080	22,287	25.85	610	99	4,870	2,759	399	8,737	10.14	7,629	8.85	8,239	9.56
1911	890,550	23,174	26.02	524	86	5,500	2,600	381	9,091	10.21	8,100	9.10	8,624	9.68
1912	920,450	22,618	24.57	626	37	5,521	3,000	485	9,669	10.50	8,521	9.26	9,147	9.94
1913	952,230	22,856	24.00	524	25	5,778	2,921	473	9,721	10.21	8,699	9.14	9,223	9.69
1914	985,980	23,679	24.02	548	42	5,932	2,942	490	9,954	10.07	8,874	9.01	9,422	9.57

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

## REPORT OF BUREAU

For Year Ending

	Borough of—	
	Manhattan	*The Bronx
Number of deaths.....	36,582	7,589
Death rate.....	14.41	11.82

\* The death rate in the Borough of The Bronx is materially increased by the deaths in institutions,

Borough	Estimated Population	Certificates Received and Tabulated.			
		Marriages	Births	Deaths	Still-births
Manhattan.....	2,538,606	31,486	65,412	36,582	3,181
The Bronx.....	641,980	4,057	15,704	7,589	691
Brooklyn.....	1,916,655	14,888	48,241	24,092	2,231
Queens.....	387,444	2,006	8,937	4,678	418
Richmond.....	99,186	614	2,353	1,862	96
City of New York.....	5,583,871	53,051	140,647	74,803	6,617

	Borough of—	
	Manhattan	The Bronx
Number of deaths in institutions.....	18,134	3,402
Number of deaths in tenements.....	15,696	2,813
Number of deaths in dwellings.....	1,245	1,203
Number of deaths in hotels and boarding-houses.....	554	17
Number of deaths in streets, rivers, etc.....	953	154

Corrected Interborough Deaths.	Residents of—	
	Manhattan	The Bronx
Died in Manhattan.....	.....	987
Died in The Bronx.....	1,224	.....
Died in Brooklyn.....	78	11
Died in Queens.....	49	9
Died in Richmond.....	217	23
Net change.....	—550	—368
Corrected actual borough death rates.....	14.19	11.25

# STATISTICS

## OF RECORDS

December 31, 1914

Borough of—			City of New York
Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond	
24,092	4,678	1,862	74,803
12.57	12.07	18.77	13.40

most of the inmates having been transferred from the Borough of Manhattan.

Rate per 1,000				Transit Permits Issued.	Coroners' Cases	Searches Made	Transcripts Issued
Marriages	Births	Deaths	Still-births				
12.40	25.77	14.41	1.25	1,175	5,586	95,889	32,338
6.32	24.46	11.82	1.08	34	963	13,318	6,033
7.77	25.18	12.57	1.16	636	3,170	52,317	21,007
5.18	23.07	12.07	1.08	46	791	6,293	3,899
6.19	23.72	18.77	.97	24	299	2,324	1,012
9.50	25.19	13.40	1.18	1,915	10,809	170,141	64,289

Borough of—			City of New York
Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond	
7,368	929	989	30,822
9,859	1,092	104	29,564
6,270	2,429	672	11,819
98	57	20	746
497	171	77	1,852

Residents of—			Totals
Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond	
842	234	55	2,118
151	15	8	1,398
...	316	2	407
194	...	...	252
138	9	...	387
+918	+322	—322	.....
13.05	12.90	15.53	.....



# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

## Particulars Regarding Births, Deaths, Marriages and Still-

CITY OF

	Total	White		Colored		Chinese		Native Parents		Foreign Parents		Parentage of Mixed Nativities		Parentage Unknown or Not Stated	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
*Marriages...	53,051	51,815	51,842	1,213	1,202	23	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Births.....	140,647	70,315	67,810	1,274	1,226	13	9	18,008	17,615	45,098	43,531	7,986	7,418	510	481
Deaths.....	74,803	39,844	32,297	1,319	1,267	72	4	8,211	6,894	27,907	22,945	3,454	2,840	1,663	889
Still-births...	6,613	3,624	2,665	126	105	.....	.....	1,044	747	2,184	1,602	302	254	220	167

\* The Returns of Births and Marriages are incomplete.

|| Sex undetermined, 93.

### BOROUGH OF

Marriages...	31,486	30,621	30,644	848	839	17	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Births.....	65,412	32,121	31,487	898	887	13	6	6,161	6,045	23,323	22,915	3,160	3,006	388	414
Deaths.....	36,032	19,400	14,851	878	840	60	3	3,530	2,923	14,178	10,995	1,461	1,153	1,169	623
Still-births...	13,182	1,699	1,256	91	71	.....	.....	390	279	1,168	838	117	116	115	94

‡ Sex undetermined, 65.

### BOROUGH OF

Marriages...	4,057	4,038	4,039	19	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Births.....	15,704	8,061	7,565	36	42	.....	.....	2,160	2,100	4,738	4,409	1,179	1,074	20	24
Deaths.....	7,221	3,809	3,314	51	46	1	.....	709	559	2,688	2,432	389	312	75	57
Still-births...	691	387	289	2	3	.....	.....	99	79	222	161	41	34	27	18

† Sex undetermined, 10.

### BOROUGH OF

Marriages...	14,888	14,566	14,570	316	314	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Births.....	48,241	24,417	23,302	282	237	.....	3	7,146	6,938	14,697	13,973	2,759	2,593	97	38
Deaths.....	25,010	13,104	11,249	323	325	9	.....	3,045	2,639	8,805	7,732	1,258	1,032	328	171
Still-births...	2,231	1,245	919	30	19	.....	.....	437	306	670	509	110	83	58	40

§ Sex undetermined, 18.

### BOROUGH OF

Marriages...	2,006	1,982	1,981	24	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Births.....	8,937	4,509	4,337	44	47	.....	.....	2,048	2,050	1,798	1,725	707	609	.....	.....
Deaths.....	5,000	2,618	2,279	51	49	2	1	662	613	1,694	1,410	265	275	50	31
Still-births...	413	236	165	3	9	.....	.....	102	73	97	73	26	18	14	10

### BOROUGH OF

Marriages...	614	608	608	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Births.....	2,353	1,207	1,119	14	13	.....	.....	493	482	542	509	181	136	5	5
Deaths.....	1,540	913	604	16	7	.....	.....	265	160	542	376	81	68	41	7
Still-births...	96	57	36	.....	3	.....	.....	14	9	23	23	13	4	5	5

# STATISTICS

births Reported During the Year Ending December 31, 1915

NEW YORK

Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Not Stated		Month of Utero-gestation											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Not Stated.	
48,968	49,188	.....	.....	3,559	3,216	524	647	.....	.....												
20,980	14,361	15,255	10,192	4,627	8,896	67	65	307	53												
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	27	126	290	623	741	803	751	2,650	207	392	

## MANHATTAN

29,066	29,165	.....	.....	2,061	1,867	359	454	.....	.....												
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....												
9,969	7,175	7,162	4,479	1,999	3,972	47	40	162	27												
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	21	75	147	282	337	360	347	1,166	188	256	

## THE BRONX

2,845	3,779	.....	.....	281	239	31	39	.....	.....												
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....												
1,870	1,300	1,516	1,162	449	889	7	7	19	2												
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	10	34	55	89	88	75	299	12	24		

## BROOKLYN

13,769	13,809	.....	.....	1,005	945	114	134	.....	.....												
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....												
6,444	4,724	5,204	3,566	1,677	3,250	8	13	103	21												
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	34	97	229	250	293	261	970	6	89		

## QUEENS

1,825	1,855	.....	.....	165	137	16	14	.....	.....												
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....												
1,250	935	1,077	783	333	606	1	3	10	2												
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	11	53	54	49	50	167	.....	23			

## RICHMOND

563	580	.....	.....	47	28	4	6	.....	.....												
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....												
447	227	296	202	169	179	4	2	13	1												
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	11	13	18	48	.....	.....			

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

## *\*Corrected Mortality from All Causes*

Place of Death	Residents of					Total
	Manhattan	The Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond	
Manhattan.....		987	842	234	55	2,118
The Bronx.....	1,224		151	15	8	1,398
Brooklyn.....	78	11		316	2	407
Queens.....	49	9	194			252
Richmond.....	217	23	138	9		387
Plus.....	1,568	1,030	1,325	574	65	4,562
Minus.....	2,118	1,398	407	252	387	4,562
Net gain or loss.....	-550	-368	+918	+322	-322	
Deaths reported.....	36,582	7,589	24,092	4,678	1,862	74,803
Death rate.....	14.41	11.82	12.57	12.07	18.77	13.40
Corrected deaths.....	36,032	7,221	25,010	5,000	1,540	74,803
Corrected rate.....	14.19	11.25	13.05	12.90	15.53	

## *Corrected Mortality of Children under Five Years of Age*

Place of Death	Residents of					Total
	Manhattan	The Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond	
Manhattan.....		214	208	84	9	515
The Bronx.....	117		9			126
Brooklyn.....	13	1		34		48
Queens.....	2		2			4
Richmond.....	34	2	7	1		44
Plus.....	166	217	226	119	9	737
Minus.....	515	126	48	4	44	737
Net gain or loss.....	-349	+91	+178	+115	-35	
Deaths reported.....	10,337	1,612	6,089	1,145	347	19,530
Death rate.....	403	23.2	28.4	26.4	34.0	32.9
Corrected deaths.....	9,988	1,703	6,267	1,260	312	19,530
Corrected rate.....	39.0	24.6	29.2	29.0	30.5	32.9

\* Corrected death rate means that the death rate of each borough is corrected by the exclusion of the deaths of residents of other boroughs occurring within its limits and the inclusion of the deaths of residents of the borough occurring in other boroughs.

# STATISTICS

## *Corrected Pulmonary Tuberculosis Mortality*

Place of Death	Residents of					Total
	Manhattan	The Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond	
Manhattan.....		102	168	30	5	305
The Bronx.....	791		106	13	3	913
Brooklyn.....	11	2		36		49
Queens.....	3	1	138			142
Richmond.....	138	20	111	6		275
Plus.....	943	125	523	85	8	1,684
Minus.....	305	913	49	142	275	1,684
Net gain or loss.....	+638	-788	+474	-57	-267	
Deaths reported.....	3,994	1,737	2,218	542	427	8,918
Death rate.....	1.57	2.71	1.16	1.40	4.31	1.60
Corrected deaths.....	4,632	949	2,692	485	160	8,918
Corrected rate.....	1.82	1.48	1.40	1.25	1.61	

## *Corrected Diarrhæal Disease Mortality under Five Years*

Place of Death	Residents of					Total
	Manhattan	The Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond	
Manhattan.....		31	37	11	2	81
The Bronx.....	3					3
Brooklyn.....	4			9		13
Queens.....	1		1			2
Richmond.....	14	2	1			17
Plus.....	22	33	39	20	2	116
Minus.....	81	3	13	2	17	116
Net gain or loss.....	-59	+30	+26	+18	-15	
Deaths reported.....	1,720	234	1,261	282	82	3,579
Death rate.....	6.7	3.4	5.9	6.5	8.0	6.0
Corrected deaths.....	1,661	264	1,287	300	67	3,579
Corrected rate.....	6.5	3.8	6.0	6.9	6.6	6.0

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

*Corrected Measles Mortality*

Place of Death	Residents of					Total
	Manhattan	The Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond	
Manhattan.....		5	8	5	1	19
The Bronx.....	71		3			74
Brooklyn.....	2			1		3
Queens.....						
Richmond.....	1					1
Plus.....	74	5	11	6	1	97
Minus.....	19	74	3		1	97
Net gain or loss.....	+55	-69	+8	+6		
Deaths reported.....	312	113	115	16	4	560
Death rate.....	.12	.18	.06	.04	.04	.10
Corrected deaths.....	367	44	123	22	4	560
Corrected rate.....	.14	.07	.06	.06	.04	

*Corrected Scarlet Fever Mortality*

Place of Death	Residents of					Total
	Manhattan	The Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond	
Manhattan.....		12		13		25
The Bronx.....	7					7
Brooklyn.....				1		1
Queens.....						
Richmond.....						
Plus.....	7	12		14		33
Minus.....	25	7	1			33
Net gain or loss.....	-18	+5	-1	+14		
Deaths reported.....	271	32	120	26	3	452
Death rate.....	.11	.05	.06	.06	.03	.08
Corrected deaths.....	253	37	119	40	3	452
Corrected rate.....	.10	.06	.06	.10	.03	

# STATISTICS

## *Deaths of Non-Residents from Certain Causes for the Year 1914*

Cause of Death	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond	City of New York
Typhoid Fever.....	12	.....	4	1	1	18
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	50	35	22	19	7	133
Other Tuber. Diseases.....	22	1	9	1	1	34
Cancer.....	151	6	17	6	.....	180
Alcoholism.....	15	.....	1	1	.....	17
Heart Diseases.....	109	9	43	5	5	171
Ac. Respir. Dis.....	93	5	17	4	4	123
Diarrheal Diseases.....	33	1	5	3	1	43
Appendicitis.....	14	3	7	4	.....	28
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	6
Diseases of Women.....	12	.....	2	.....	.....	14
Congenital Debility.....	54	.....	2	.....	3	59
Accidents.....	66	9	28	5	21	129
Suicides.....	29	1	4	.....	5	39
Other Causes.....	339	28	68	28	6	469
Total.....	1002	98	232	77	54	1463
Under 5 Years.....	146	5	21	3	5	180
5 to 25 Years.....	120	19	29	18	17	203
25 " 45 ".....	255	27	60	19	17	378
45 " 65 ".....	328	19	70	17	10	444
65 Years and over.....	153	28	52	20	5	258
Total.....	1002	98	232	77	54	1463
Institutions.....	721	77	134	53	30	1015
Houses.....	214	14	83	22	8	341
Other Places.....	67	7	15	2	16	107
Total.....	1002	98	232	77	54	1463



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

*Mortality from Principal Causes with Ages of*

Cause of Death	BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN												Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Total, all causes.....	3,394	3,240	3,930	3,347	3,404	2,660	2,623	2,758	2,532	2,495	2,657	2,992	36,032
1. Typhoid fever.....	13	6	6	12	15	11	19	14	16	18	15	10	155
2. Typhus fever.....													
3. Malarial fevers.....				1	2	1	2		1				7
4. Smallpox.....	39	37	57	57	68	47	19	14	3	5	10	15	367
5. Measles.....	28	43	35	43	40	25	13	8	5		6	7	253
6. Scarlet fever.....	8	10	15	20	20	10	17	19	9	15	9	4	156
7. Whooping cough.....	68	80	114	90	96	63	67	23	28	36	41	49	755
8. Diphtheria and croup.....	23	18	44	25	6	1	3	1	2	3	7	11	144
9. Influenza.....													
10. Asiatic cholera.....													
11. Cholera nostras.....	17	33	43	40	23	23	10	8	13	11	9	12	242
12. Other epidemic diseases.....	433	403	535	424	415	373	351	289	348	306	360	395	4,632
13. Tuberculosis pulmonalis.....	27	40	34	38	45	36	24	25	23	15	27	25	359
14. Tuberculous meningitis.....	27	30	32	36	29	29	26	27	29	35	32	28	360
15. Other forms of tuberculosis.....	185	164	173	189	194	168	174	196	171	168	171	192	2,145
16. Cancer, malignant tumors.....	16	7	18	9	23	28	8	16	16	8	16	19	184
17. Meningitis, simple.....													
17a. (Of which) Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	7	4	10	5	13	21	3	12	10	3	7	11	106
18. Apoplexy and softening of brain.....	54	38	44	51	40	29	47	28	29	45	39	25	469
19. Organic heart disease.....	449	438	447	362	374	221	302	266	253	293	315	357	4,077
20. Acute bronchitis.....	33	27	42	21	20	21	12	10	8	15	18	28	255
21. Chronic bronchitis.....		6	4		2	4	3	4	1	2	5	3	34
22. Pneumonia (excluding broncho-pneumonia).....	273	304	407	252	258	152	96	89	89	132	166	267	2,485
22a. Broncho-pneumonia.....	236	225	327	269	273	186	153	135	93	106	181	227	2,411
23. Other respiratory diseases.....	23	20	33	18	23	17	12	12	16	21	17	14	226
24. Diseases of stomach (cancer excepted).....	20	24	30	15	20	15	12	15	14	17	16	15	213
25. Diarrhoeal diseases (under 5 years).....	70	67	75	80	97	71	229	434	274	142	67	55	1,661
26. Appendicitis and typhlitis.....	24	24	26	29	24	21	25	28	19	20	25	19	284
27. Hernia and intestinal obstruction.....	30	31	25	35	27	21	26	21	18	22	23	31	310
28. Cirrhosis of the liver.....	33	35	45	30	40	22	20	29	28	34	42	31	389
29. Bright's disease and acute nephritis.....	246	233	271	206	229	238	174	162	166	181	198	252	2,556
30. Diseases of women (not cancerous).....	16	9	11	11	22	13	16	14	5	13	9	12	151
31. Puerperal septicæmia.....	16	10	9	10	11	8	3	5	2	2	4	8	88
32. Other puerperal diseases.....	19	26	26	27	11	16	15	14	13	16	17	12	212
33. Congenital debility and malformations.....	229	203	222	215	227	173	146	202	203	191	171	184	2,366
34. Old age.....	22	33	27	26	16	9	9	6	15	20	19	17	219
35. Violent deaths (suicide excepted).....	168	130	155	199	198	182	160	195	203	160	166	154	2,070
a. Sunstroke.....					2		6	5	3				17
b. Other accidents.....	147	121	144	183	180	171	143	174	183	139	147	145	1,877
c. Homicides.....	21	9	11	16	16	10	11	16	17	21	19	9	176
36. Suicides.....	54	44	64	43	49	26	37	24	37	50	24	50	502
37. Other causes.....	493	437	535	461	464	397	390	423	378	389	424	461	5,252
38. Causes not known or ill-defined.....	2	5	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	4	8	3	43
Under 1 year.....	575	523	665	586	625	484	546	771	597	467	452	499	6,790
1 year, under 2 years.....	148	163	194	212	256	168	125	134	105	84	116	127	1,832
Total under 5 years.....	845	823	1,028	948	1,042	752	788	993	777	625	639	728	9,988
65 years and over.....	617	590	708	518	528	361	394	372	380	427	473	529	5,897
70 years and over.....	403	402	477	352	362	243	294	231	243	288	311	346	3,905
Males.....	1,907	1,816	2,206	1,912	1,875	1,528	1,525	1,573	1,437	1,407	1,494	1,658	20,338
Females.....	1,487	1,424	1,724	1,435	1,529	1,132	1,098	1,185	1,095	1,088	1,163	1,334	15,694
Colored.....	183	161	195	184	166	124	110	129	121	107	137	142	1,759
Chinese.....	10	6	4	7	5	2	3	3	4	8	5	7	64
Institutions.....	1,522	1,593	1,884	1,715	1,749	1,472	1,313	1,506	1,344	1,276	1,301	1,466	18,141
Tenements.....	1,570	1,417	1,785	1,443	1,465	1,073	1,151	1,171	1,066	1,078	1,153	1,317	15,689
Dwellings.....	152	144	165	110	101	71	65	55	71	77	108	126	1,245
Hotels, etc.....	70	57	63	48	50	29	26	21	36	44	59	51	554
Others.....	92	76	84	77	96	71	84	76	75	75	69	78	953

# STATISTICS

*Decedents for Year Ending December 31, 1914*

## BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
621	638	768	672	667	529	523	539	550	569	546	599	7,221
2	3	2	1	2	3	2	2	5	3	3	1	29
4	4	8	10	6	5	3			1		3	44
4	5	7	6	7	1	2	1		1	1	2	37
1	2		2	2	2	2	1	4	2			19
19	25	28	18	23	12	9	10	10	7	11	13	185
6	8	19	10		1				2		1	47
1	6	4	6		3	3	5		3	1		32
78	80	89	85	91	80	72	63	80	79	84	68	949
2	2	10	2	10	6	7	4	4	4	2	5	58
4	4	5	10	6	3	6	2	6	4	3	2	55
44	38	45	49	49	32	40	43	38	43	47	56	524
2	2	2	6	3	1	2	2	3	2	5	6	36
2	1	2	3	1				2	2	3	1	17
8	6	8	9	13	7	6	5	9	4	16	10	101
117	107	121	104	106	73	80	56	67	93	74	89	1,087
5	4	4	3	3		1	1	3		4	3	31
1	2	1	1		2	2					1	10
48	65	79	46	47	36	22	15	18	20	44	54	494
25	28	57	41	20	23	24	18	23	22	12	32	325
4	5	6	5	5	2	7	4	4		5	3	50
5	2	1	2	4	4	6	3	6	8	5	4	50
8	10	13	12	16	8	34	72	43	24	14	10	264
5	10	4	5	5	8	8	10	5	2	3	2	67
9	2	5	10	6	4	1	5	5	6	9	4	66
2	5	1	1	3	7	5	7	1		4	6	42
45	38	40	42	42	33	30	41	47	52	44	49	503
5	3	2	5	5	8	1	3	2	1	2	1	38
1	5	3	4	3	5	1	1		1	3	2	29
4	4	9	7	4	5	3	5	3	4	1	5	54
18	35	37	42	39	32	34	31	33	33	42	27	403
3	2	4	2	5	2	1	2	2	7	2	2	34
24	21	23	27	24	24	28	32	24	33	19	25	304
22	21	23	27	22	1	28	31	22	31	17	24	3
2					23		1	2	2	2	1	291
12	8	11	9	9	14	7	8		11	9	7	116
107	97	119	90	107	82	73	86	93	97	76	106	1,131
		1		2	1	1	1	1				7
76	85	132	108	108	74	95	118	102	84	68	89	1,139
13	20	32	33	25	16	17	27	25	21	11	20	260
116	132	203	176	171	113	131	159	146	123	100	133	1,703
125	125	140	136	126	81	89	85	87	120	105	112	1,331
93	86	92	101	94	50	62	61	60	79	71	68	917
337	324	405	361	346	303	299	287	305	299	282	313	3,861
284	314	363	311	321	226	224	252	245	270	264	286	3,360
14	12	11	5	8	10	5	4	4	7	10	10	100
324	287	346	337	303	273	253	231	266	244	263	270	3,397
252	250	324	255	261	178	206	202	184	231	218	257	2,818
112	130	135	108	115	81	72	92	90	93	79	96	1,203
1	1			2		3		2	3	3	2	17
14	9	12	15	14	15	16	15	13	17	10	4	154

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

*Mortality from Principal Causes with Ages of*

Cause of Death	BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN												Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Total, all causes.....	2,375	2,198	2,583	2,257	2,258	1,801	1,937	2,019	1,845	1,735	1,851	2,151	25,010
1. Typhoid fever.....	8	9	4	2	8	4	9	13	36	15	8	6	122
2. Typhus fever.....												1	*1
3. Malarial fevers.....	1		2		2		2		2	1	1		11
4. Smallpox.....													
5. Measles.....	9	12	12	18	25	19	8	10	3	3		4	123
6. Scarlet fever.....	16	12	14	25	14	10	4	4	2	5	8	5	119
7. Whooping cough.....	4	3	8	11	9	7	9	6	11	6	2	5	81
8. Diphtheria and croup.....	45	53	54	45	42	38	30	17	20	30	35	44	453
9. Influenza.....	22	22	38	16	7	3	1	2		2		8	121
10. Asiatic cholera.....													
11. Cholera nostras.....													
12. Other epidemic diseases.....	10	11	8	17	12	4	10	7	7	6	9	3	104
13. Tuberculosis pulmonalis.....	265	226	269	263	246	211	199	212	192	190	192	227	2,692
14. Tuberculous meningitis.....	11	19	26	21	24	23	32	21	18	16	12	15	238
15. Other forms of tuberculosis.....	16	16	19	21	16	12	10	23	10	12	10	16	181
16. Cancer, malignant tumors.....	140	89	112	120	120	118	126	114	128	122	113	126	1,428
17. Meningitis, simple.....	11	15	16	9	11	10	8	4	4	7	6	7	108
17a. (Of which) Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	5	9	8	4	9	8	3	2	4	4	4	4	64
18. Apoplexy and softening of brain.....	37	36	50	34	36	17	39	26	18	24	39	43	399
19. Organic heart disease.....	421	373	414	339	358	280	282	296	276	303	291	350	3,983
20. Acute bronchitis.....	20	24	31	31	22	17	14	19	13	18	27	44	280
21. Chronic bronchitis.....	11	9	9	8	3	3	5	5	3	3	4	7	70
22. Pneumonia (excluding broncho-pneumonia).....	204	217	309	205	146	91	50	52	73	86	136	181	1,750
22a. Broncho-pneumonia.....	165	168	204	156	154	114	71	71	55	61	84	176	1,479
23. Other respiratory diseases.....	8	12	29	21	26	17	12	16	12	10	13	27	203
24. Diseases of stomach (cancer excepted).....	18	13	19	11	17	11	6	14	11	20	15	10	165
25. Diarrheal diseases (under 5 years).....	42	37	52	38	60	53	233	326	229	109	57	51	1,287
26. Appendicitis and typhlitis.....	22	18	32	26	28	23	22	30	17	16	18	20	272
27. Hernia and intestinal obstruction.....	15	17	13	13	13	14	14	14	9	13	8	17	160
28. Cirrhosis of the liver.....	28	27	21	29	26	19	29	9	20	20	27	16	271
29. Bright's disease and acute nephritis.....	205	163	188	175	174	152	131	153	136	106	156	182	1,921
30. Diseases of women (not cancerous).....	15	8	9	11	12	11	14	6	7	6	11	5	115
31. Puerperal septicæmia.....	7	8	13	13	10	6	3	5	3	5	2	4	79
32. Other puerperal diseases.....	11	14	12	10	15	11	10	8	10	12	9	8	130
33. Congenital debility and malformations.....	106	116	115	108	128	83	112	89	102	105	137	128	1,329
34. Old age.....	19	9	15	13	14	4	7	6	12	10	4	9	122
35. Violent deaths (suicide excepted).....	107	88	95	94	117	109	138	108	134	100	87	95	1,272
a. Sunstroke.....			1		4	4	6	5	3				23
b. Other accidents.....	102	79	88	83	103	98	124	94	115	97	81	91	1,155
c. Homicides.....	5	9	6	11	10	7	8	9	16	3	6	4	94
36. Suicides.....	13	15	27	21	24	13	18	26	19	20	14	24	234
37. Other causes.....	342	338	342	331	339	294	279	305	253	273	306	295	3,697
38. Causes not known or ill-defined.....	1	1	2	2				2				2	10
Under 1 year.....	320	323	412	332	354	253	440	469	378	315	311	380	4,287
1 year, under 2 years.....	72	63	110	126	111	90	87	99	80	69	54	84	1,045
Total, under 5 years.....	467	470	619	551	560	438	601	640	536	442	421	522	6,267
65 years and over.....	577	528	572	454	456	324	350	350	318	356	407	475	5,167
70 years and over.....	424	381	435	310	328	211	243	242	226	258	282	344	3,684
Males.....	1,261	1,140	1,383	1,215	1,206	995	1,075	1,052	1,009	954	980	1,166	13,436
Females.....	1,114	1,058	1,200	1,042	1,052	806	862	967	836	781	871	985	11,574
Colored.....	61	56	63	66	55	54	49	55	56	29	44	61	649
Chinese.....		2		1	2	3		1					9
Institutions.....	686	616	770	704	662	561	614	598	573	510	494	581	7,369
Tenements.....	913	884	1,019	930	889	694	732	814	728	666	717	872	9,858
Dwellings.....	662	588	681	508	582	430	456	450	418	438	507	550	6,270
Hotels, etc.....	6	11	11	11	10	4	5	6	7	6	10	11	98
Others.....	34	39	31	40	55	57	49	46	39	33	31	43	497

\* Brill's disease.

# STATISTICS

*Decedents for Year Ending December 31, 1914*

## BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
448	414	496	443	406	355	397	430	424	385	367	435	5,000
4	.....	1	1	4	1	3	1	1	4	2	2	24
2	1	2	4	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
3	4	6	5	9	6	1	.....	2	1	2	1	40
.....	2	4	3	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	1	3	18
6	6	6	8	3	10	9	5	7	10	6	11	87
4	3	.....	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	19
1	1	3	5	3	1	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	22
47	39	56	34	37	35	38	45	39	37	30	48	485
2	7	4	5	9	6	7	7	2	3	2	4	58
3	5	7	5	4	2	1	4	5	2	1	2	41
27	27	23	25	21	19	24	16	20	27	20	26	275
1	.....	2	2	.....	5	4	2	4	4	3	.....	27
1	.....	1	2	.....	2	3	2	3	2	1	.....	17
12	9	9	10	4	11	2	8	4	10	5	11	95
57	56	59	67	45	44	56	58	51	64	66	76	699
3	4	5	.....	1	3	.....	2	2	3	3	2	28
.....	.....	3	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	11
43	41	57	39	26	12	14	6	9	22	27	36	332
36	29	37	22	19	20	12	5	15	13	29	25	262
1	3	3	.....	4	4	4	1	2	2	3	3	30
2	1	3	1	4	4	.....	1	5	1	.....	2	24
7	8	15	17	9	21	47	66	67	32	7	4	300
5	6	6	2	8	5	13	5	5	3	8	3	69
2	4	4	4	3	1	2	5	3	4	4	3	39
8	12	8	6	4	3	5	4	8	3	3	1	65
37	38	33	31	48	27	33	42	31	31	31	37	419
2	.....	2	6	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	15
2	3	3	4	2	2	.....	4	1	3	1	2	30
3	1	3	3	7	4	4	3	2	2	2	4	38
26	28	31	30	22	2	25	30	38	17	22	19	320
5	5	5	2	1	2	.....	4	6	1	5	5	41
23	16	16	22	22	19	38	32	27	22	20	19	276
20	16	16	22	20	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4
3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	35	29	24	21	17	19	256
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	2	1	3	.....	16
6	4	8	9	6	5	2	2	7	8	4	8	69
68	51	74	64	69	44	45	65	58	53	55	73	719
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
64	66	77	81	47	59	87	107	108	65	53	63	877
16	22	15	15	15	23	17	19	24	8	10	11	195
92	99	114	108	80	101	119	139	146	94	81	87	1,260
99	102	99	92	77	73	63	78	78	72	74	111	1,018
72	82	65	66	55	53	42	55	55	47	55	82	729
246	225	267	245	211	189	230	232	212	206	191	217	2,671
202	189	229	198	195	166	167	198	212	179	176	218	2,329
6	9	7	7	6	7	7	14	5	8	10	14	100
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
59	54	78	69	71	55	91	89	92	103	67	101	929
116	94	127	102	74	70	104	83	91	74	72	85	1,092
222	201	229	222	196	178	168	206	199	180	203	225	2,429
7	7	2	2	5	4	5	8	3	4	7	3	57
13	11	7	10	8	10	27	26	23	12	18	6	171



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

*Mortality from Principal Causes with Ages of*

Cause of Death	BOROUGH OF RICHMOND												Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Total, all causes.....	140	146	139	141	120	124	131	137	146	93	110	113	1,540
1. Typhoid fever.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4
2. Typhus fever.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3. Malarial fevers.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Smallpox.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Measles.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
6. Scarlet fever.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
7. Whooping cough.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	5
8. Diphtheria and croup.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	11
9. Influenza.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5
10. Asiatic cholera.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Cholera nostras.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Other epidemic diseases.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
13. Tuberculosis pulmonalis.....	17	16	11	16	16	13	8	11	21	13	7	11	160
14. Tuberculous meningitis.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	13
15. Other forms of tuberculosis.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	9
16. Cancer, malignant tumors.....	9	7	10	10	8	6	8	9	6	10	8	4	95
17. Meningitis, simple.....	1	.....	1	4	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	13
17a. (Of which) Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
18. Apoplexy and softening of brain.....	7	3	3	3	2	2	2	6	.....	1	1	3	33
19. Organic heart disease.....	17	27	21	21	15	10	20	10	15	10	25	21	212
20. Acute bronchitis.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7
21. Chronic bronchitis.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6
22. Pneumonia (excluding broncho-pneumonia).....	12	14	9	17	3	3	2	3	4	1	5	11	84
22a. Broncho-pneumonia.....	9	9	10	4	5	2	.....	2	1	6	5	3	56
23. Other respiratory diseases.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	5
24. Diseases of stomach (cancer excepted).....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	8
25. Diarrheal Diseases (under 5 years).....	.....	1	1	2	4	2	14	19	14	6	4	.....	67
26. Appendicitis and typhlitis.....	1	1	.....	1	2	3	.....	4	2	2	2	.....	18
27. Hernia and intestinal obstruction.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	1	1	.....	1	5	3	.....	9
28. Cirrhosis of the liver.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	17
29. Bright's disease and acute nephritis.....	18	22	21	13	20	30	20	16	20	9	14	15	218
30. Diseases of women (not cancerous).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
31. Puerperal septicemia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
32. Other puerperal diseases.....	1	1	2	1	2	.....	4	1	.....	4	1	.....	17
33. Congenital debility and malformations.....	7	3	6	8	7	10	8	7	12	6	6	12	92
34. Old age.....	3	1	2	.....	4	2	2	3	.....	.....	2	1	20
35. Violent deaths (suicide excepted).....	10	9	11	10	6	18	12	17	16	3	6	10	128
a. Sunstroke.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Other accidents.....	10	9	11	9	6	17	12	17	16	3	6	9	125
c. Homicides.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
36. Suicides.....	2	.....	1	3	1	.....	1	.....	3	1	2	.....	14
37. Other causes.....	13	23	17	18	14	17	16	16	26	7	10	15	192
38. Causes not known or ill-defined.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Under 1 year.....	20	16	18	11	17	15	25	31	25	13	11	17	219
1 year, under 2 years.....	5	3	7	5	3	6	4	7	5	3	6	1	55
2 years, under 5 years.....	30	22	26	23	22	22	31	40	37	17	20	22	312
5 years and over.....	42	53	49	38	40	26	33	27	26	24	38	37	443
65 years and over.....	34	39	32	26	30	20	30	21	17	16	34	33	332
Males.....	85	85	85	86	72	85	74	77	91	56	64	69	929
Females.....	55	61	54	55	48	39	57	60	55	37	46	44	611
Colored.....	2	4	2	3	2	.....	1	2	3	1	1	2	23
Chinese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Institutions.....	70	84	85	77	81	71	95	107	94	67	85	73	989
Tenements.....	10	14	15	8	7	10	6	10	8	3	9	4	104
Dwellings.....	64	68	62	57	52	41	59	56	67	39	45	62	672
Hotels, etc.....	3	1	1	4	1	3	2	.....	2	.....	1	2	20
Others.....	4	.....	.....	8	6	18	9	15	6	4	2	5	77

# STATISTICS

*Decedents for Year Ending December 31, 1914*

## CITY OF NEW YORK

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
6,978	6,636	7,916	6,860	6,855	5,469	5,611	5,883	5,497	5,277	5,531	6,290	74,803
28	18	13	16	29	19	34	30	58	40	30	19	334
1	1	2	1	4	1	5		3	1	1		20
55	54	75	89	106	75	33	25	6	9	10	23	560
51	65	63	80	70	42	20	13	9	7	17	15	452
13	17	27	36	31	20	28	33	25	24	13	12	279
141	166	202	161	164	123	115	56	66	85	94	118	1,491
55	52	103	54	17	6	4	3	2	8	10	22	336
30	51	58	69	38	32	29	22	21	22	19	18	409
840	764	960	822	805	712	668	620	680	625	673	749	8,918
45	69	75	67	89	72	71	58	48	39	43	50	726
50	55	65	73	56	46	44	57	50	55	47	48	646
405	325	363	393	392	343	372	378	363	370	359	404	4,467
31	24	39	30	39	45	22	24	28	22	31	33	368
16	14	21	14	24	31	9	16	19	12	15	16	207
118	92	114	107	95	66	96	73	60	84	100	92	1,097
1,061	1,001	1,062	893	898	628	740	686	662	763	771	893	10,058
62	60	82	55	48	41	29	32	26	36	53	77	601
13	18	16	14	6	10	10	11	6	5	11	11	131
580	641	861	559	480	294	184	165	193	261	378	549	5,145
471	459	635	492	471	345	260	231	187	208	311	463	4,533
37	40	71	44	58	40	36	34	34	33	40	47	514
46	40	55	29	45	34	26	35	36	46	36	32	460
127	123	156	149	186	155	557	917	627	313	149	120	3,579
57	59	68	63	67	60	68	77	48	43	56	44	710
56	54	49	64	51	41	44	45	36	45	44	55	584
71	80	77	68	73	52	59	50	58	62	79	55	784
551	494	553	467	513	480	388	414	400	379	443	535	5,617
38	20	24	33	41	33	32	23	14	21	23	18	320
26	26	28	31	27	21	9	15	6	12	10	17	228
38	46	52	48	39	36	36	31	28	38	30	29	451
386	385	411	403	423	330	325	359	388	352	378	370	4,510
52	50	53	43	40	19	19	21	35	38	32	34	436
332	264	300	352	367	352	376	384	404	318	298	303	4,050
301	246	1	324	8	8	13	10	7	291	268	288	47
31	18	17	28	28	18	21	29	37	27	30	15	299
87	71	111	85	89	58	65	60	77	90	53	89	935
1,021	946	1,087	964	993	834	803	895	808	819	881	940	10,991
3	6	6	6	5	4	4	6	5	4	8	5	62
1,055	1,013	1,304	1,118	1,151	885	1,193	1,496	1,210	944	895	1,048	13,312
254	271	358	391	410	303	250	286	239	185	197	243	3,387
1,550	1,546	1,990	1,806	1,875	1,426	1,670	1,971	1,642	1,301	1,261	1,492	19,530
1,460	1,398	1,568	1,238	1,227	865	929	912	889	999	1,097	1,264	13,846
1,026	990	1,101	855	869	577	624	610	601	688	753	873	9,567
3,836	3,590	4,346	3,819	3,710	3,100	3,203	3,221	3,054	2,922	3,011	3,423	41,235
3,142	3,046	3,570	3,041	3,145	2,369	2,408	2,662	2,443	2,355	2,520	2,867	33,568
266	242	278	265	237	195	172	204	189	152	202	229	2,631
10	8	4	9	9	5	3	5	4	8	5	7	77
2,661	2,634	3,163	2,902	2,866	2,432	2,366	2,531	2,369	2,200	2,210	2,491	30,825
2,861	2,659	3,270	2,738	2,696	2,025	2,199	2,280	2,077	2,052	2,169	2,535	29,561
1,212	1,131	1,272	1,005	1,046	801	820	859	845	827	942	1,059	11,819
87	77	77	65	68	40	41	35	50	57	80	69	746
157	135	134	150	179	171	185	178	156	141	130	136	1,852



## Population, Deaths and Death Rates per 1,000 Population, City of New York, Principal Causes, Years 1898 to 1914, Inclusive

YEAR	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Population.....	3,272,418	3,356,722	3,446,042	3,554,079	3,665,825	3,781,423	3,901,023	4,025,742	4,166,556	4,314,237	4,469,248	4,632,078	4,803,264	4,983,385	5,173,064	5,372,983	5,583,871
Total deaths.....	66,294	65,343	70,872	70,720	68,112	67,864	78,060	73,714	76,203	79,205	73,072	74,105	76,742	75,423	73,008	73,002	74,803
Death rate.....	20.26	19.47	20.57	19.90	18.58	17.95	20.01	18.31	18.29	18.36	16.35	16.00	15.98	15.13	14.11	13.70	13.40
Total deaths under 5 years.....	25,499	23,801	25,836	24,256	24,388	22,044	25,542	24,539	25,777	25,794	24,141	24,519	24,268	22,242	20,978	20,711	19,530
Rate on general population.....	7.79	7.09	7.49	6.82	6.65	5.83	6.55	6.09	6.19	5.98	5.40	5.29	5.05	4.46	4.05	3.85	3.50
Rate population under 5 years.....	67.2	61.1	64.6	59.3	58.4	51.6	58.5	54.9	56.2	54.9	50.0	49.5	47.7	42.1	38.3	36.22	32.88
Typhoid fever.....	676	546	718	727	704	653	661	649	639	740	564	564	558	532	499	362	334
Rate.....	.21	.16	.21	.20	.21	.17	.17	.16	.15	.17	.12	.12	.12	.10	.07	.07	.07
Typhus fever.....	.0003	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0002
Rate.....	.0003	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0002
Malarial fever.....	250	167	216	195	125	90	.91	.53	.64	.69	.34	.40	.27	.38	.20	.13	.20
Rate.....	.08	.05	.06	.05	.03	.02	.02	.01	.02	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.004	.004
Smallpox.....	1	18	12	410	310	5	7	9	.001	.002	.0002	.0004	.0010	.0006	.0004	.....	.....
Measles.....	651	587	816	449	710	508	895	520	1,145	728	972	997	785	659	671	628	560
Rate.....	.20	.17	.24	.13	.19	.13	.23	.13	.27	.17	.22	.22	.16	.13	.13	.12	.10
Scarlet fever.....	703	533	465	1,162	940	734	851	473	491	796	1,333	786	953	741	615	500	452
Rate.....	.21	.16	.13	.33	.26	.19	.22	.12	.12	.19	.29	.17	.20	.15	.12	.10	.08
Diphtheria and croup.....	1,778	1,924	2,277	2,068	2,015	2,190	2,048	1,544	1,898	1,740	1,738	1,714	1,715	1,281	1,125	1,332	1,491
Rate.....	.54	.57	.66	.58	.55	.58	.53	.38	.46	.40	.39	.37	.36	.26	.22	.25	.27
Whooping-cough.....	716	514	584	289	606	324	197	408	367	393	188	401	294	384	279	408	205
Rate.....	.22	.15	.17	.08	.17	.09	.05	.10	.09	.09	.04	.09	.06	.08	.08	.10	.05
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	357	394	306	267	265	271	1,403	2,025	812	642	351	326	294	203	160	202	207
Rate.....	.11	.12	.09	.07	.07	.07	.36	.50	.19	.13	.08	.07	.06	.04	.04	.04	.04
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	7,724	8,015	8,154	8,135	7,569	8,020	8,512	8,535	8,955	8,999	8,869	8,643	8,692	8,700	8,591	8,601	8,918
Rate.....	2.36	2.39	2.37	2.29	2.07	2.12	2.18	2.12	2.16	2.09	1.98	1.87	1.81	1.76	1.66	1.60	1.60
Other tuberculous diseases.....	1,541	1,562	1,476	1,255	1,314	1,284	1,257	1,123	1,239	1,263	1,288	1,268	1,382	1,460	1,390	1,430	1,372
Rate.....	.47	.47	.43	.35	.36	.34	.32	.28	.30	.29	.29	.27	.29	.27	.26	.25	.25
Bronchitis.....	1,923	1,988	1,964	1,683	1,898	1,560	1,735	1,477	1,319	1,048	819	1,051	928	877	732	693	601
Rate.....	.59	.59	.57	.47	.52	.41	.44	.35	.32	.24	.18	.23	.19	.18	.14	.13	.11
Pneumonia.....	8,094	8,531	10,482	9,168	9,377	9,741	12,349	9,783	10,868	11,806	9,508	10,614	10,519	10,055	9,979	10,042	9,678
Rate.....	2.47	2.54	3.04	2.58	2.56	2.57	3.17	2.43	2.61	2.74	2.13	2.29	2.19	2.02	1.93	1.87	1.73
Diarrhea under 5 years.....	6,570	5,569	5,978	6,071	5,190	4,448	5,647	6,136	6,016	6,611	6,190	5,380	5,918	4,696	4,149	3,668	3,579
Rate on whole population.....	2.01	1.66	1.73	1.71	1.42	1.17	1.45	1.52	1.44	1.53	1.38	1.16	1.23	.94	.80	.68	.64
Rate on population under 5 years.....	17.3	14.3	15.0	14.9	12.4	10.4	12.9	13.7	13.1	14.1	12.8	10.9	11.6	8.9	7.6	6.41	6.03
Cancer.....	2,006	2,136	2,291	2,463	2,450	2,608	2,709	2,875	3,005	3,227	3,243	3,488	3,710	3,873	4,071	4,223	4,467
Rate.....	.61	.61	.66	.69	.67	.69	.69	.71	.72	.72	.73	.76	.77	.78	.79	.78	.80
Bright's and nephritis.....	4,680	5,153	5,352	5,500	5,461	5,636	6,220	5,944	6,108	5,685	5,049	5,522	5,638	5,017	5,724	5,615	5,617
Rate.....	1.43	1.52	1.55	1.55	1.49	1.49	1.59	1.48	1.47	1.32	1.13	1.13	1.17	1.02	1.11	1.04	1.01
Heart disease.....	3,845	3,783	3,888	4,626	4,859	4,771	4,996	5,140	5,557	7,237	7,130	6,854	6,870	7,965	8,890	9,674	10,058
Rate.....	1.18	1.12	1.12	1.30	1.33	1.26	1.28	1.28	1.33	1.68	1.59	1.48	1.43	1.43	1.60	1.74	1.80
Puerperal diseases.....	568	552	618	648	642	637	727	815	763	783	698	719	761	738	676	668	679
Rate.....	.17	.17	.18	.18	.18	.17	.18	.20	.18	.18	.16	.16	.16	.15	.13	.12	.12
Violence.....	3,677	3,385	3,913	4,636	3,752	4,068	5,191	4,476	4,741	4,911	4,737	4,403	4,638	5,183	4,762	4,937	4,985
Rate.....	1.12	1.01	1.14	1.30	1.02	1.08	1.33	1.11	1.14	1.14	1.06	.95	1.00	.92	.92	.92	.89

## STATISTICS

## General Diseases

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Typhoid Fever	Typhus Fever	Relapsing Fever	Malarial Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Miliary Fever
Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes
334	*1	.....	20	.....	560	452	279	1,491	336	
M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
199	1	.....	10	.....	307	217	130	794	149	.....
F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	77	84	18	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	31	229	11	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	12	163	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	13	104	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	5	7	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	3	100	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	4	71	77	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	128	627	32	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	2	121	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	152	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	16	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	6	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	2	.....
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	.....
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\* Brill's Disease

*Deaths by Sex, Age, and Cause of Death for Year Ending December 31, 1914—Continued*

General Diseases—Continued																					
	12	13		14		15	16		17	18		19		20		21		22			
	Asiatic Cholera	Cholera Nostras		Dysentery		Plague	Yellow Fever		Leprosy	Erysipelas		Other Epidemic Diseases		Pyæmia, Septicæmia		Glanders		Malignant Pustule			
	Both Sexes	Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes	Both Sexes		Both Sexes	Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes			
Total, all ages..				64					2		321		22		110		.....		1		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Total, by sexes.																					
Under 1 year.....																					
1 year.....																					
2 years.....																					
3 years.....																					
4 years.....																					
Under 5 yrs																					
5 to 9 years.....																					
10 to 14 years.....																					
15 to 19 years.....																					
20 to 24 years.....																					
25 to 29 years.....																					
30 to 34 years.....																					
35 to 39 years.....																					
40 to 44 years.....																					
45 to 49 years.....																					
50 to 54 years.....																					
55 to 59 years.....																					
60 to 64 years.....																					
65 to 69 years.....																					
70 to 74 years.....																					
75 to 79 years.....																					
80 to 84 years.....																					
85 yrs and over																					
Colored.....																					
Chinese.....																					
Japanese.....																					

# STATISTICS

Deaths by Sex, Age, and Cause of Death for Year Ending December 31, 1914—Continued

General Diseases—Continued												
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33		
Hydrophobia	Tetanus, Trismus	Mycoses	Pellagra	Beriberi	Tuberculosis of Lungs	Acute Military Tuberculosis	Tuberculous Meningitis	Abdominal Tuberculosis	Pott's Disease	White Swelling		
Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes		
8	34	3	6	.....	8,918	227	726	163	63	30		
M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	F.
7	1	3	6	.....	5,948	143	397	77	38	21	9	9
Under 1 year...	7	4	.....	.....	20	20	85	7	.....	1	.....	.....
1 year.....	1	.....	.....	.....	11	15	100	7	1	.....	1	.....
2 years.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	9	47	6	2	.....	1	.....
3 years.....	1	.....	.....	.....	13	8	31	6	2	.....	2	.....
4 years.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	8	23	3	1	.....	1	.....
5 to 9 years.....	1	.....	.....	.....	62	60	286	26	4	.....	4	.....
10 to 14 years.....	3	.....	.....	.....	33	51	42	8	6	.....	4	.....
15 to 19 years.....	1	.....	.....	.....	41	74	20	1	3	.....	1	.....
20 to 24 years.....	2	.....	.....	.....	250	273	14	1	3	.....	2	.....
25 to 29 years.....	1	.....	.....	.....	508	405	15	10	2	.....	2	.....
30 to 34 years.....	2	.....	.....	.....	614	422	19	6	3	.....	3	.....
35 to 39 years.....	2	.....	.....	.....	793	372	15	7	3	.....	4	.....
40 to 44 years.....	1	.....	.....	.....	864	382	14	9	2	.....	1	.....
45 to 49 years.....	1	.....	.....	.....	843	323	15	9	2	.....	1	.....
50 to 54 years.....	1	.....	.....	.....	689	203	12	3	2	.....	1	.....
55 to 59 years.....	1	.....	.....	.....	510	140	7	3	1	.....	1	.....
60 to 64 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	341	110	6	.....	2	.....	2	.....
65 to 69 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	217	68	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
70 to 74 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	43	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
75 to 79 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80 to 84 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85 yrs and over.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored.....	1	.....	1	.....	311	243	17	15	1	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

*Deaths by Sex, Age, and Cause of Death for Year Ending December 31, 1914—Continued*

General Diseases—Continued																					
34		35		36		37		38A		38B		39		40		41		42		43	
Tuberculosis of Other Organs		General Tuberculosis		Rachitis		Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrheic Infection		Cancers, etc., of the Mouth		Cancer of Stomach, Liver		Cancer of Intestines, Rectum		Cancer of Female Genital Organs		Cancer of Breast	
Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes	
83		80		42		546		.....		32		165		1,748		696		583		406	



## Deaths by Sex, Age, and Cause of Death for Year Ending December 31, 1914—Continued

[illegible]



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

## Deaths by Sex, Age, and Cause of Death for Year Ending December 31, 1914—Continued

General Diseases—Continued										Diseases of Nervous System and Organs of Sense											
55		56		57		58		59		60		61		61A		62		63		63A	
Other General Diseases		Alcoholism Acute and Chronic		Lead Poisoning		Other Chronic Poisonings of Occupation		Other Chronic Poisonings		Encephalitis		Simple Meningitis (of which)		Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis		Locomotor Ataxia		Other Diseases of Spinal Cord (of which)		Anterior Poliomyelitis	
Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes	
60		660		12		2		26		27		368		207		109		188		34	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total, all ages...																					
Total, by sexes...																					
Under 1 year...																					
1 year...																					
2 years...																					
3 years...																					
4 years...																					
5 years...																					
6 years...																					
7 years...																					
8 years...																					
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10 to 14 years...																					
15 to 19 years...																					
20 to 24 years...																					
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55 to 59 years...																					
60 to 64 years...																					
65 to 69 years...																					
70 to 74 years...																					
75 to 79 years...																					
80 to 84 years...																					
85 yrs and over																					
Colored																					
Chinese																					
Japanese																					

## STATISTICS

## Diseases of Nervous System and Organs of Sense—Continued

64	65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73A		73B		
	Softening of Brain		Paralysis, Cerebral Unspecified		General Paresis		Other Forms of Insanity		Epilepsy		Convulsions (not Puerperal)		Convulsions of Infants		Chorea		Hysteria		Neuralgia and Neuritis		
Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes	
1,075		22		81		236		103		115		3		149		8		1		13	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total, by sexes.																					
Under 1 year. . . . .																					
1 year. . . . .																					
2 years. . . . .																					
3 years. . . . .																					
4 years. . . . .																					
1 to 4 years under 5 yrs																					
5 to 9 years. . . . .																					
10 to 14 years. . . . .																					
15 to 19 years. . . . .																					
20 to 24 years. . . . .																					
25 to 29 years. . . . .																					
30 to 34 years. . . . .																					
35 to 39 years. . . . .																					
40 to 44 years. . . . .																					
45 to 49 years. . . . .																					
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65 to 69 years. . . . .																					
70 to 74 years. . . . .																					
75 to 79 years. . . . .																					
80 to 84 years. . . . .																					
85 yrs and over																					
Colored. . . . .																					
Chinese. . . . .																					
Japanese. . . . .																					

## Deaths by Sex, Age, and Cause of Death for Year Ending December 31, 1914—Continued

Diseases of Nervous System and Organs of Sense—Continued										Diseases of Circulatory System											
74	75A		75B		75C		76		77		78		79		80		81		82		
	Follicular Conjunctivitis		Trachoma		Other Diseases of Eye and Appendages		Diseases of Ear		Pericarditis		Acute Endocarditis		Organic Heart Disease		Angina Pectoris		Diseases of Arteries, Aneurism, Etc.		Embolism, Thrombosis		
Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes	
170		2		3		3		266		65		551		10,058		212		2,368		117	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
101	69	1	1	2	1	2	1	161	105	37	28	293	258	4,957	5,101	140	72	1,233	1,135	57	60
Total, all ages...																					
Total, by sexes...																					
Under 1 year...																					
1 year...																					
2 years...																					
3 years...																					
4 years...																					
5 to 9 years...																					
10 to 14 years...																					
15 to 19 years...																					
20 to 24 years...																					
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30 to 34 years...																					
35 to 39 years...																					
40 to 44 years...																					
45 to 49 years...																					
50 to 54 years...																					
55 to 59 years...																					
60 to 64 years...																					
65 to 69 years...																					
70 to 74 years...																					
75 to 79 years...																					
80 to 84 years...																					
85 yrs and over																					
Colored...																					
Chinese...																					
Japanese...																					

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## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

Deaths by Sex, Age, and Cause of Death for Year Ending December 31, 1914—Continued

Diseases of Respiratory System—Continued										Diseases of Digestive System											
94	95		96		97		98		99A		99B		100		101		102		103		
Congestion of Lungs Pulmonary Apoplexy	Gangrene of Lung		Asthma		Pulmonary Emphysema		Other Diseases of Respiratory System		Diseases of Teeth and Gums		Other Diseases of Mouth		Angina and Other Diseases of Pharynx		Diseases of Esophagus		Ulcer of the Stomach		Other Diseases of Stomach (Can- cer excepted)		
Both Sexes	Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		
42	3		112		19		45		25		14		107		4		285		175		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
16	26	2	1	66	46	9	10	32	13	12	13	9	5	71	36	4	.....	187	98	89	86
Total, by sexes...																					
Under 1 year...																					
1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	2	1	14	7	.....	.....	.....	1	26	26
1 year...	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4
2 years...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
3 years...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
4 years...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
5 to 9 yrs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
10 to 14 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	33
15 to 19 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 to 24 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 to 29 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 to 34 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35 to 39 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40 to 44 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45 to 49 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50 to 54 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55 to 59 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60 to 64 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65 to 69 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70 to 74 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75 to 79 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80 to 84 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85 yrs and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



## STATISTICS

## Diseases of Digestive System—Continued

	104	105	106	107	108	109	110A	110B	111	112	113						
	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (2 years and over)	Ankylos- tomiasis	Intestinal Parasites	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	Diseases of Anus and Stercoral Fistulae	Other Diseases of Intestines	Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver	Hydatid Tumor of Liver	Cirrhosis of Liver						
	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes						
Total, all ages..	3,432	423	.....	3	710	584	21	76	13	2	784						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.						
Total, by sexes.	1,844	1,588	212	211	385	325	291	293	12	9	44	32	6	7	1	523	261
Under 1 year...	1,586	1,371	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 year.....	258	217	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
T't' under 5 y's	1,844	1,588	77	70	10	13	62	30	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9 years...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 to 14 years...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 19 years...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 to 24 years...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 to 29 years...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 to 34 years...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35 to 39 years...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40 to 44 years...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45 to 49 years...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50 to 54 years...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55 to 59 years...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60 to 64 years...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65 to 69 years...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70 to 74 years...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75 to 79 years...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80 to 84 years...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85 y's and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored.....	62	51	5	7	8	6	7	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



## Deaths by Sex, Age, and Cause of Death for Year Ending December 31, 1914—Continued

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## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

*Deaths by Sex, Age, and Cause of Death for Year Ending December 31, 1914—Continued*

	Puerperal Diseases—Continued										Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	
	135	136	137	138	139A	139B	140A	140B	141	142	143	
	Puerperal Hemorrhage	Other Accidents of Labor	Puerperal Septicæmia	Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions	Puerperal Phlegmasia Alba Dolens	Puerperal Embolism and Sudden Death	Sequel of Delivery	Puerperal Insanity	Puerperal Diseases of Breast	Gangrene	Carbuncle	
Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes
Total, all ages..	64	70	228	164	24	12	2	1	2	33	37	
Total, by sexes.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	64	70	228	164	24	12	2	1	2	17	26	11
Under 1 year...												
1 year...												
2 years...												
3 years...												
4 years...												
5 to 9 yrs												
10 to 14 years...												
15 to 19 years...												
20 to 24 years...												
25 to 29 years...												
30 to 34 years...												
35 to 39 years...												
40 to 44 years...												
45 to 49 years...												
50 to 54 years...												
55 to 59 years...												
60 to 64 years...												
65 to 69 years...												
70 to 74 years...												
75 to 79 years...												
80 to 84 years...												
85 yrs and over												
Colored.....	1	2	12	7	1	1					1	1
Chinese.....												
Japanese.....												

Deaths by Sex, Age, and Cause of Death for Year Ending December 31, 1914—Continued

Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue—Continued			Diseases of Locomotory System						Malformations		Diseases of Infancy					
144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	152A	153						
Phlegmon, Acute Abscess	Other Diseases of Skin and Adnexa	Diseases of Bones (Non-Tuberculous)	Arthritis, Other Joints (except Tuberculosis and Rheumatism)	Amputation	Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	Congenital Malformations	Congenital Debility, Icterus and Sclerema	Other Diseases Peculiar to Infancy (of which)	Injury During Birth	Neglect						
Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes						
101	41	95	19	.....	3	706	3,814	1,047	461	7						
M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.						
F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.						
60	24	59	11	8	2	293	2,081	638	294	2						
11	14	8	1	4	.....	388	2,075	635	291	5						
1	1	1	1	1	.....	17	5	1	1	3						
1	1	2	1	1	.....	4	1	1	1	1						
1	1	2	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1						
1	1	3	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1						
12	14	13	2	4	.....	411	2,081	636	292	2						
.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....						
.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....						
3	2	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....						
15	19	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
20	24	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
25	29	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
30	34	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
35	39	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
40	44	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
45	49	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
50	54	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
55	59	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
60	64	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
65	69	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
70	74	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
75	79	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
80	84	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
85 y's and over	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
Colored	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
Chinese	1	2	.....	.....	.....	9	69	20	4	1						
Japanese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	60	8	.....	.....						

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

*Deaths by Sex, Age, and Cause of Death for Year Ending December 31, 1914—Continued*

	Old Age		External Causes																		
	154		155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164									
Senile Debility			Suicide by Poison	Suicide by Asphyxia	Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	Suicide by Submersion	Suicide by Firearms	Suicide by Cutting Instruments	Suicide by Precipitation from Height	Suicide by Crushing	Suicide by Other Methods	Poisoning by Food									
Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes									
436	106		386		108		24		158		55		87		7		4				
Total, all ages..																				22	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Total, by sexes.	148	288	68	38	262	124	94	14	17	7	142	16	45	10	51	36	6	1	2	12	10
Under 1 year.....																					1
1 year.....																					
2 years.....																				2	
3 years.....																					
4 years.....																					
5 years.....																					
Under 5 yrs.....																				2	1
5 to 9 years.....																					
10 to 14 years.....																					
15 to 19 years.....																					
20 to 24 years.....																					
25 to 29 years.....																					
30 to 34 years.....																					
35 to 39 years.....																					
40 to 44 years.....																					
45 to 49 years.....																					
50 to 54 years.....																					
55 to 59 years.....																					
60 to 64 years.....																					
65 to 69 years.....																					
70 to 74 years.....																					
75 to 79 years.....																					
80 to 84 years.....																					
85 yrs and over																					
Colored.....	5	5	2	1	2	1	2			1	3				5	1				1	1
Chinese.....																					
Japanese.....																					



Deaths by Sex, Age, and Cause of Death for Year Ending December 31, 1914—Continued

## External Causes—Continued

	165A	165B	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173
	Bites of Venomous Animals	Other Acute Poisonings	Conflagrations	Burns and Scalds	Absorption of Deleterious Gases	Accidental Submersion	Pistol and Gun-shot Wound	Cuts and Stabs	Deaths by Falls	Deaths in Mines and Quarries
	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes
Total, all ages...	84		90		359		20		999	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total, by sexes.										
Under 1 year...										
1 year...										
2 years...										
3 years...										
4 years...										
T'tl under 5 yrs.										
5 to 9 years...										
10 to 14 years...										
15 to 19 years...										
20 to 24 years...										
25 to 29 years...										
30 to 34 years...										
35 to 39 years...										
40 to 44 years...										
45 to 49 years...										
50 to 54 years...										
55 to 59 years...										
60 to 64 years...										
65 to 69 years...										
70 to 74 years...										
75 to 79 years...										
80 to 84 years...										
85 yrs and over										
Colored...										
Chinese...										
Japanese...										



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

*Deaths by Sex, Age, and Cause of Death for Year Ending December 31, 1914—Continued*

External Causes—Continued																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
174			175			176			177A			177B			178			179			180			181			182																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Deaths by Machinery			Deaths by Other Crushing Agencies, Wagons, Etc.			Deaths by Animals not Snakebites, Hydrophobia or Stings			Physical Exhaustion			Hunger and Thirst			Excessive Cold			Sunstroke			Lightning			Other Electrical Accidents			Homicides by Firearms																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Both Sexes			Both Sexes			Both Sexes			Both Sexes			Both Sexes			Both Sexes			Both Sexes			Both Sexes			Both Sexes			Both Sexes																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
65			853			12			1			1			18			47			6			33			171																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				

External Causes—Continued														Ill Defined Causes						
	183		184		185		186A		186B		186C		186D		187		188		189	
	Homicides by Cutting or Piercing Instruments		Homicides by Other Methods		Dislocation and Fractures		Criminal Abortion		Foreign Body in Larynx		Explosions		Other External Violences		Organic Lesions Not Defined		Sudden Death		Ill Defined Causes	
	Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes	
Total, all ages..	40		88		79		67		17		14		57		62					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total, by sexes..	36	4	71	17	55	24		67	9	8	12	2	46	11			47	15		
Under 1 year..			2	7																
1 year..																				
2 years..																				
3 years..					3	1														
4 years..					1	1														
5 to 9 years..			2	8	5	1														
10 to 14 years..			3	1	5	1														
15 to 19 years..			1	1																
20 to 24 years..	2	1	3	1																
25 to 29 years..	8		3		3															
30 to 34 years..	11		9		1	1														
35 to 39 years..	4		5		5															
40 to 44 years..	3	2	7	1	4															
45 to 49 years..	4	1	10	2	4	4														
50 to 54 years..	1		6	1	5	2														
55 to 59 years..			5		8	1														
60 to 64 years..	1		7		5	2														
65 to 69 years..	2		4	1	5	3														
70 to 74 years..																				
75 to 79 years..			2		3	2														
80 to 84 years..					1	1														
85 y rs and over					1	1														
Colored.....	6	2	6		1			6					2						3	2
Chinese.....			1																	
Japanese.....																				

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

*Deaths by Sex, Age, and Cause of Death for Year Ending December 31, 1914—Continued*

Summary																					
I General Diseases		A Tuberculous Diseases		B Cancer		II Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Sense		III Diseases of Circulatory System		IV Diseases of Respiratory System		V Diseases of Digestive System		VI Diseases of Genito-Urinary System		VII Puerperal Diseases		VIII Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue		IX Diseases of Locomotory System	
Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes	
21,946		10,290		4,467		2,942		13,469		10,924		7,114		6,343		679		212		117	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
12,519	9,427	6,716	3,574	1,904	2,563	1,614	1,328	6,769	6,700	6,078	4,846	3,862	3,252	3,237	3,106	.....	679	126	86	72	45
<hr/>																					
Under 1 year...		655	532	130	109	3	3	158	132	40	18	1,577	1,317	1,682	1,436	34	23	.....	.....	29	22
1 year.....		601	490	130	95	2	1	62	53	16	9	762	684	285	234	9	10	.....	.....	4	4
2 years.....		328	266	67	53	2	4	22	21	9	6	187	196	64	53	11	6	.....	.....	1	1
3 years.....		221	221	52	41	3	.....	16	19	13	14	97	95	34	24	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 years.....		158	156	41	28	3	.....	19	11	13	13	65	43	19	14	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
T <sup>o</sup> under 5 yrs		1,963	1,665	430	326	13	9	277	236	97	60	2,688	2,335	2,084	1,761	72	46	.....	.....	30	27
<hr/>																					
5 to 9 years.....		360	409	106	133	5	5	67	41	92	118	98	96	61	58	16	23	.....	.....	2	1
10 to 14 years.....		152	179	72	99	3	3	24	24	115	143	33	53	41	36	11	17	.....	.....	1	1
15 to 19 years.....		396	419	281	318	16	8	43	23	99	106	97	52	53	50	25	34	.....	.....	3	4
20 to 24 years.....		985	553	541	454	26	19	63	35	111	129	138	72	68	50	39	78	.....	.....	156	9
25 to 29 years.....		1,038	578	834	395	46	78	59	39	151	166	177	109	91	86	69	108	.....	.....	185	5
30 to 34 years.....		1,038	578	834	395	46	78	59	39	192	200	232	113	82	100	143	.....	.....	153	5	
35 to 39 years.....		1,184	702	903	404	60	168	81	49	279	224	272	128	163	147	202	203	.....	.....	121	1
40 to 44 years.....		1,193	676	873	339	120	229	130	59	415	305	304	143	173	142	217	266	.....	.....	29	11
45 to 49 years.....		1,121	696	713	215	201	339	102	81	507	445	350	161	221	134	278	240	.....	.....	4	7
50 to 54 years.....		1,038	637	529	150	268	338	137	88	702	511	338	185	186	157	381	290	.....	.....	10	7
55 to 59 years.....		855	607	353	116	304	330	129	113	662	542	385	165	126	357	321	.....	.....	7	3	
60 to 64 years.....		679	540	226	71	286	301	127	106	823	743	284	236	147	112	386	295	.....	.....	6	3
65 to 69 years.....		474	457	120	48	219	288	105	121	762	844	239	250	117	104	316	284	.....	.....	5	9
70 to 74 years.....		305	345	47	28	168	207	99	109	751	775	222	269	82	82	324	302	.....	.....	7	6
75 to 79 years.....		152	197	19	6	88	121	69	86	520	662	155	208	37	69	231	222	.....	.....	5	3
80 to 84 years.....		69	109	8	11	36	60	30	29	433	115	154	31	32	140	152	.....	.....	2	3	
85 y's and over		25	47	3	1	12	26	19	36	194	294	51	97	15	24	73	82	.....	.....	4	4
<hr/>																					
Colored.....		476	462	357	288	13	64	44	174	217	239	200	99	89	87	142	.....	.....	27	1	
Chinese.....		32	1	23	1	5	.....	1	11	.....	10	.....	6	2	5	1	.....	.....	1	4	
Japanese.....		5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Summary—Continued													Total Males	Total Females	Total Both Sexes				
X		XI		XII		XIII		A		B		C				XIV			
Mal- formations		Diseases of Infancy		Diseases of Old Age		External Causes		Suicides		Homicides		Accidents				Ill Defined Causes			
Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		62			
706		4,868		436		4,985		935		299		3,751							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Total, all ages..																	41,235	33,568	74,803
Total, by sexes.																			
388	273	2,712	2,144	...	...	53	57	...	...	2	7	51	50	11	1	7,348	5,964		
17	11	6	3	...	...	74	33	...	...	...	...	76	33	18	3	1,851	1,536		
4	4	2	...	...	...	76	50	...	...	...	...	74	50	4	...	708	405		
1	1	...	...	...	...	61	48	...	...	...	...	61	48	2	1	463	280		
1	1	1	...	...	...	57	41	...	...	...	...	57	40	...	1	342	286		
411	290	2,719	2,147	...	...	321	229	...	...	2	8	319	221	35	6	10,712	8,818		
Total, under 5 yrs																			
2	2	2	...	...	...	219	113	...	...	5	3	214	110	4	2	932	863		
1	1	...	...	...	...	119	24	...	...	2	1	117	21	...	...	506	481		
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	62	...	...	15	5	132	35	...	...	891	786		
...	...	...	...	...	...	169	97	...	...	22	30	199	63	1	1	1,422	1,178		
...	...	...	...	...	...	306	91	...	...	55	4	234	59	1	1	1,729	1,403		
...	...	...	...	...	...	344	91	...	...	58	28	242	44	3	1	2,056	1,384		
...	...	...	...	...	...	299	73	...	...	63	27	205	44	...	...	2,709	1,675		
...	...	...	...	...	...	312	96	...	...	76	24	212	67	1	2	2,798	1,712		
...	...	...	...	...	...	350	84	...	...	75	24	248	56	...	...	2,873	1,842		
...	...	...	...	...	...	284	78	...	...	25	12	188	51	...	...	3,066	2,015		
...	...	...	...	...	...	45	24	...	...	15	10	130	53	...	...	2,657	1,969		
...	...	...	...	...	...	272	71	...	...	55	17	9	51	...	...	2,628	2,118		
...	...	...	...	...	...	194	69	...	...	54	14	109	58	...	...	2,142	1,985		
...	...	...	...	...	...	170	73	...	...	37	8	77	42	...	...	1,873	1,537		
...	...	...	...	...	...	115	50	...	...	8	2	48	49	...	...	1,248	1,032		
...	...	...	...	...	...	22	39	...	...	57	...	28	33	...	...	747	699		
...	...	...	...	...	...	34	51	...	...	3	1	16	17	...	...	1,316	1,315		
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	75	...	...	3	...	28	34	...	...	77	77		
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	98	...	...	3	...	16	17	...	...	10	12		
Total, 85 yrs and over																			
9	7	89	69	...	...	88	41	...	...	12	4	57	34	3	2	1,316	2,631		
...	...	2	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	73	77		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	10	12		
Colored, .....																			
Chinese, .....																			
Japanese, .....																			

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

*Total Deaths by Age-groups, Year 1914*

	Manhattan			The Bronx			Brooklyn			Queens			Richmond			City of New York		
	Males	Females	Total, Both Sexes	Males	Females	Total, Both Sexes	Males	Females	Total, Both Sexes	Males	Females	Total, Both Sexes	Males	Females	Total, Both Sexes	Males	Females	Total, Both Sexes
Total, by sexes.....	20,338	15,694	36,032	3,861	3,360	7,221	13,436	11,574	25,010	2,671	2,329	5,000	929	611	1,540	41,235	33,568	74,803
Under 1 year.....	3,716	3,074	6,790	663	476	1,139	2,365	1,922	4,287	477	400	877	127	92	219	7,348	5,964	13,312
1 year.....	1,036	796	1,832	144	116	260	541	504	1,045	99	96	195	31	24	55	1,851	1,536	3,387
2 years.....	363	300	663	77	59	136	218	204	422	40	33	73	10	9	19	708	605	1,313
3 years.....	221	194	415	53	49	102	150	147	297	30	32	62	9	5	14	463	427	890
4 years.....	154	134	288	44	22	66	111	105	216	31	22	53	2	3	5	342	286	628
Total, under 5 years.....	5,490	4,498	9,988	981	722	1,703	3,385	2,882	6,267	677	583	1,260	179	133	312	10,712	8,818	19,530
5 to 9 years.....	437	371	808	94	56	150	315	295	610	72	71	143	14	16	30	932	863	1,795
10 to 14 years.....	221	176	397	54	56	110	184	213	397	42	32	74	5	4	9	506	481	987
15 to 19 years.....	361	367	728	98	79	177	350	263	613	59	63	122	23	14	37	891	1,677	2,568
20 to 24 years.....	685	531	1,216	165	145	310	433	388	821	104	93	197	35	21	56	1,422	1,178	2,600
25 to 29 years.....	860	679	1,539	190	152	342	530	465	995	121	89	210	28	18	46	1,729	1,403	3,132
30 to 34 years.....	1,060	637	1,697	192	163	355	647	469	1,116	111	87	198	46	28	74	2,056	1,384	3,440
35 to 39 years.....	1,354	824	2,178	206	194	400	765	509	1,274	141	120	261	43	28	71	2,509	1,675	4,184
40 to 44 years.....	1,463	834	2,297	218	187	405	890	546	1,436	173	113	286	54	32	86	2,798	1,712	4,510
45 to 49 years.....	1,438	881	2,319	259	184	443	946	608	1,554	186	129	315	64	40	104	2,873	1,842	4,715
50 to 54 years.....	1,574	926	2,500	273	203	476	981	664	1,645	186	124	310	52	32	84	3,066	1,949	5,015
55 to 59 years.....	1,313	909	2,222	265	216	481	858	678	1,536	160	137	297	61	29	90	2,657	1,969	4,626
60 to 64 years.....	1,249	997	2,246	273	211	484	841	738	1,579	186	143	329	79	29	108	2,628	2,118	4,746
65 to 69 years.....	1,044	948	1,992	196	218	414	700	783	1,483	142	147	289	60	41	101	2,142	2,137	4,279
70 to 74 years.....	812	838	1,650	163	201	364	676	760	1,436	157	141	298	65	45	110	1,873	1,985	3,858
75 to 79 years.....	523	597	1,120	110	151	261	484	631	1,115	88	114	202	43	44	87	1,537	1,537	3,074
80 to 84 years.....	279	393	672	79	96	175	291	429	720	57	76	133	41	38	79	1,247	1,032	2,279
85 years and over.....	175	288	463	45	72	117	160	253	413	29	67	96	37	19	56	446	699	1,145
Colored.....	878	881	1,759	51	49	100	320	329	649	51	49	100	16	7	23	1,316	1,315	2,631
Chinese.....	61	3	64	.....	.....	1	9	.....	9	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	73	4	77
Japanese.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	12



*Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Cancer*  
*Deaths and Death Rates per 100,000 Population According to Nativities of Deceased and Parents of Deceased—Death Rates Calculated on*  
*Returns of U. S. Census, 1910*  
 CITY OF NEW YORK, YEAR 1914

Country	Nativity of Deceased			Nativity of Parents of Deceased		
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Cancer	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Cancer
	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths
Austria-Hungary.....	382	143	252	442	111	260
China.....	20	433	5	22	477	5
Denmark.....	19	238	11	20	187	12
England.....	171	219	141	165	148	139
Finland.....	35	472	4	34	352	41
France.....	32	175	34	38	154	34
Germany.....	551	198	717	1,142	188	985
Greece.....	28	348	5	26	299	46
Ireland.....	1,097	434	607	2,479	441	989
Italy.....	466	137	219	609	114	230
Norway.....	67	301	27	74	235	27
Romania.....	44	131	37	46	101	35
Russia.....	484	100	496	554	77	522
Scotland.....	61	264	43	66	186	58
Sweden.....	82	235	37	117	226	37
Switzerland.....	31	297	21	32	234	25
United States.....	5,035	178	1,660	1,742	172	665
Other foreign.....	302	496	150	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	11	.....	1	181	.....	46
Other foreign and mixed foreign.....	.....	.....	.....	540	259	234
Native mother and native father.....	.....	.....	.....	589	157	156
Total.....	8,918	187	4,467	8,918	187	4,467
						93

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

*Actual Number of Deaths from Infectious and*

## BOROUGH OF

Wards	Area in Acres	Population by Census of 1910	Number of Per- sons to the Acre	Typhoid Fever	Malarial Fevers	Small-pox
First.....	154.0	9,750	63.0	6	..	..
Second.....	81.0	933	11.5	1	..	..
Third.....	95.0	1,915	20.2	..	..	..
Fourth.....	83.0	21,336	257.1	3	1	..
Fifth.....	168.0	5,666	33.7	1	..	..
Sixth.....	86.0	19,670	228.7	3	..	..
Seventh.....	198.0	102,101	515.6	7	..	..
Eighth.....	183.0	33,182	181.4	..	..	..
Ninth.....	322.0	64,909	201.6	9	..	..
Tenth.....	110.0	66,439	604.0	5	..	..
Eleventh.....	196.0	136,548	696.7	5	1	..
E. { .....	1,019.0	205,130	201.3	21	1	..
C. { .....	1,738.0	332,692	191.4	11	..	..
Twelfth W. { .....	1,106.0	103,532	93.6	13	1	..
N. { .....	2,291.0	165,294	72.1	8	..	..
Thirteenth.....	107.0	64,651	604.3	2	..	..
Fourteenth.....	96.0	38,321	399.3	1	..	..
Fifteenth.....	198.0	30,584	154.5	3	..	..
Sixteenth.....	349.0	55,926	160.2	3	..	..
Seventeenth.....	331.0	172,334	520.6	9	..	..
Eighteenth.....	450.0	62,821	139.6	3	1	..
Nineteenth.....	1,481.0	292,950	197.7	18	2	..
Twentieth.....	444.0	73,308	165.1	7	..	..
Twenty-first.....	411.0	62,345	151.7	6	..	..
Twenty-second.....	1,529.0	209,154	136.8	10	..	..
Total.....	12,839.0	2,331,491	176.3	155	7	0

## BOROUGH OF

Twenty-third.....	4,267.0	268,880	63.0	15	..	..
Twenty-fourth.....	22,255.8	162,062	7.3	14	..	..
Total.....	26,522.8	430,942	16.2	29	0	0

# STATISTICS

## *Certain Other Preventable Diseases, by Wards*

### MANHATTAN

Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	Pneumonia	Broncho- Pneumonia	Diarrhoeal Diseases	All Causes	Deaths of Children under 5 Years
3	2	2	3	50	2	18	27	23	318	82
..	..	..	..	6	..	1	1	4	44	4
..	..	..	..	9	..	3	2	3	53	5
4	2	2	9	68	3	37	67	28	443	163
2	..	1	2	22	..	12	9	5	138	25
11	1	..	5	98	1	43	31	15	416	102
15	17	7	29	98	12	88	104	77	1,183	446
13	3	2	11	97	4	36	62	43	596	199
17	10	5	24	190	5	99	88	56	1,319	302
9	9	3	22	114	3	48	73	36	790	259
15	15	8	30	93	7	54	88	56	948	369
44	20	16	87	325	15	238	284	249	3,150	1,315
23	19	20	90	577	7	296	195	128	4,368	899
11	18	4	32	206	3	194	91	58	2,463	325
3	10	2	14	150	2	125	57	31	1,615	234
10	15	3	20	63	2	53	48	33	669	257
11	5	2	26	107	5	71	111	47	729	349
6	4	2	7	54	3	23	27	18	387	89
12	10	2	16	160	..	56	43	47	1,002	184
31	18	5	75	212	7	148	194	138	2,102	779
25	7	11	40	201	4	71	96	101	1,575	562
52	40	24	114	727	9	299	358	276	5,119	1,486
8	10	11	27	265	2	108	71	70	1,464	345
16	1	6	14	204	4	90	92	63	1,339	313
26	17	18	58	536	6	274	192	184	3,802	895
367	253	156	755	4,632	106	2,485	2,411	1,789	36,032	9,988

### THE BRONX

32	21	11	124	577	9	290	170	177	4,037	978
12	16	8	61	372	8	204	155	115	3,184	725
44	37	19	185	949	17	494	325	292	7,221	1,703

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

BOROUGH OF

Wards	Area in Acres	Population by Census of 1910	Number of Persons to the Acre	Typhoid Fever	Malarial Fevers	Small-pox
First.....	233.0	21,851	93.8	5	..	..
Second.....	97.7	6,894	70.6	1	..	..
Third.....	161.4	15,910	98.6	3	..	..
Fourth.....	111.3	10,477	94.1	2	..	..
Fifth.....	119.4	19,401	162.5	2	..	..
Sixth.....	302.9	46,437	153.3	8	1	..
Seventh.....	458.5	44,037	96.0	2	..	..
Eighth.....	1,843.2	82,687	44.9	7	..	..
Ninth.....	623.6	50,501	81.0	4	..	..
Tenth.....	318.7	41,238	129.4	5	..	..
Eleventh.....	252.6	21,659	85.7	1	..	..
Twelfth.....	663.1	29,262	44.1	2	..	..
Thirteenth.....	230.3	30,091	130.7	3	..	..
Fourteenth.....	282.6	33,329	117.9	2	..	..
Fifteenth.....	244.8	35,887	146.6	2	..	..
Sixteenth.....	244.8	68,244	278.7	..	1	..
Seventeenth.....	823.3	70,346	85.5	3	1	..
Eighteenth.....	873.0	35,708	40.9	3	..	..
Nineteenth.....	413.8	44,860	108.4	3	1	..
Twentieth.....	461.4	27,463	59.5	2	..	..
Twenty-first.....	483.2	78,741	163.0	1	..	..
Twenty-second.....	1,361.6	81,283	59.7	16	..	..
Twenty-third.....	736.0	65,561	89.1	4	..	..
Twenty-fourth.....	1,198.5	80,466	67.2	1	..	..
Twenty-fifth.....	567.8	63,597	112.0	5	..	..
Twenty-sixth.....	3,590.2	177,963	49.5	8	..	..
Twenty-seventh.....	400.7	76,000	189.6	1	1	..
Twenty-eighth.....	884.4	77,451	87.6	8	..	..
Twenty-ninth.....	3,800.0	72,351	19.0	10	1	..
Thirtieth.....	5,404.1	76,406	14.1	5	5	..
Thirty-first.....	6,312.3	30,988	4.9	2	..	..
Thirty-second.....	5,479.5	17,419	3.2	1	..	..
Total.....	38,977.8	1,634,508	41.9	122	11	0

# STATISTICS

## BROOKLYN

Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	Pneumonia	Broncho-Pneumonia	Diarrhoeal Diseases	All Causes	Deaths of Children under 5 Years
4	1	..	7	52	1	32	19	16	403	70
2	1	..	2	28	1	15	15	16	169	43
3	2	1	6	53	..	20	14	18	341	71
1	..	1	1	38	..	25	11	11	261	43
3	1	5	8	53	2	45	40	32	385	163
10	3	..	20	92	1	77	80	53	841	263
1	1	..	9	73	1	52	35	26	673	130
16	13	6	38	188	4	92	98	95	1,463	446
5	4	3	13	99	4	69	54	36	942	208
3	1	3	23	94	2	60	60	48	783	223
2	..	..	1	50	2	38	36	35	461	130
5	6	2	13	84	2	45	53	45	559	171
..	2	..	4	43	..	26	21	20	430	101
..	3	1	12	50	4	46	48	61	497	231
1	2	3	8	66	..	50	38	51	520	166
3	8	7	18	59	3	59	75	36	704	257
4	5	3	30	126	5	82	55	91	1,118	324
1	3	4	12	64	2	37	56	41	605	192
..	2	2	9	68	1	45	31	25	599	131
1	..	1	5	65	1	21	29	23	546	109
3	3	1	13	98	4	57	62	36	908	227
5	7	2	14	117	3	82	81	68	1,293	262
4	1	5	12	94	2	67	31	26	1,008	129
5	1	3	19	117	7	71	52	31	1,042	212
3	5	4	18	111	1	65	31	33	957	160
17	20	10	61	185	5	146	117	109	2,015	587
6	..	3	9	99	1	45	74	38	777	207
2	2	3	13	150	2	84	37	47	1,348	224
3	7	1	26	113	1	85	32	65	1,349	273
7	7	4	18	93	1	70	63	60	1,129	272
2	6	2	5	50	1	27	19	73	622	169
1	2	1	6	20	..	15	12	20	262	73
123	119	81	453	2,692	64	1,750	1,479	1,385	25,010	6,267



# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

## BOROUGH OF

Wards	Area in Acres	Population by Census of 1910	Number of Per- sons to the Acre	Typhoid Fever	Malarial Fevers	Small-pox
First.....	4,650	61,763	13.3	7	..	..
Second.....	14,700	103,219	7.2	4	..	..
Third.....	22,000	37,171	1.7	4	..	..
Fourth.....	36,600	67,412	1.8	5	..	..
Fifth.....	3,770	12,476	3.3	4	..	..
Total.....	81,720	284,041	3.5	24	0	0

## BOROUGH OF

Wards	Area in Acres	Population by Census of 1910	Number of Per- sons to the Acre	Typhoid Fever	Malarial Fever.	Small-pox.
First.....	3,340	27,201	8.1	2	1	..
Second.....	4,130	16,871	4.1	1	1	..
Third.....	10,050	19,812	2.0	..	..	..
Fourth.....	8,180	10,662	1.3	1	..	..
Fifth.....	10,900	11,423	1.0	..	..	..
Total.....	36,600	85,969	2.3	4	2	0

# STATISTICS

## QUEENS.

Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Group	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	Pneumonia	Broncho-Pneumonia	Diarrhoeal Diseases	All Causes	Deaths of Children under 5 Years
11	12	4	20	88	5	89	77	85	1,137	324
4	11	5	34	177	6	109	88	106	1,570	434
2	9	4	14	54	2	45	31	45	728	162
5	8	5	15	151	3	78	57	71	1,302	297
..	..	..	4	15	1	11	9	11	263	43
22	40	18	87	485	17	332	262	318	5,000	1,260

## RICHMOND.

Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Group	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	Pneumonia	Broncho-Pneumonia	Diarrhoeal Diseases	All Causes	Deaths of Children under 5 Years
1	..	1	1	49	2	38	15	19	553	99
2	2	1	3	57	1	9	15	9	355	64
..	1	..	3	23	..	14	14	19	296	73
..	..	2	2	21	..	15	8	17	209	55
1	..	1	2	10	..	8	4	7	127	21
4	3	5	11	160	3	84	56	71	1,540	312

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

## *Deaths According to Nativity of*

Country	Nativity of Deceased		
	Borough of—		
	Manhattan	The Bronx	Brooklyn
United States.....	20,521	4,070	15,322
Ireland.....	4,301	659	2,497
Germany.....	2,784	845	2,228
Italy.....	1,899	353	1,128
Russia.....	2,063	524	1,352
England.....	630	136	595
Austria-Hungary.....	1,517	284	410
Scotland.....	217	50	191
British America.....	224	39	194
Switzerland.....	106	33	39
France.....	208	26	60
Bohemia.....	194	8	3
Roumania.....	161	60	78
Poland.....	43	9	60
Syria.....	13	..	28
Sweden.....	154	32	202
Norway.....	63	9	193
Denmark.....	48	15	66
Finland.....	49	16	26
Holland.....	41	12	24
Cuba.....	33	..	21
Other West Indies.....	203	8	82
Belgium.....	18	2	9
Spain.....	30	..	21
Greece.....	62	1	6
China.....	57	1	8
Australia.....	3	1	2
Other foreign.....	178	12	70
Unknown.....	212	16	95
Mixed nationalities.....	....	....	....
Total.....	36,032	7,221	25,010

# STATISTICS

## *Deceased and Parents of Deceased*

Nativity of Deceased			Nativity of Parents of Deceased					
Borough of—		City of New York	Borough of—					City of New York
Queens	Richmond		Manhattan	The Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond	
3,113	940	43,966	6,453	1,268	5,684	1,275	425	15,105
344	176	7,977	7,261	1,240	4,627	633	295	14,056
825	154	6,836	3,858	1,302	3,412	1,256	215	10,043
168	51	3,599	4,823	795	2,844	426	135	9,023
70	11	4,020	3,459	832	2,402	147	23	6,863
116	58	1,535	643	142	736	124	68	1,713
96	17	2,324	2,641	400	714	164	41	3,960
32	14	504	248	66	269	46	20	649
26	13	496	151	30	125	20	10	336
24	7	209	101	40	46	22	7	216
26	17	337	203	30	86	33	18	370
41	....	246	255	14	6	50	....	325
....	....	299	214	63	96	....	....	373
36	9	157	83	19	148	92	17	359
1	....	42	25	2	46	1	....	74
28	18	434	171	48	290	41	22	572
10	23	298	67	14	297	13	26	417
7	2	138	48	19	72	9	3	151
2	7	100	63	22	33	6	6	130
2	1	80	51	16	34	2	1	104
3	....	57	32	....	17	1	....	50
2	4	299	315	9	102	1	4	431
1	1	31	20	3	9	1	2	35
1	2	54	47	....	29	....	2	78
2	2	73	111	2	16	2	1	132
2	....	68	60	1	10	2	....	73
2	1	9	....	....	1	....	1	2
6	2	268	223	11	70	12	1	317
14	10	347	1,792	132	499	81	48	2,552
....	....	....	2,614	701	2,290	540	149	6,294
5,000	1,540	74,803	36,032	7,221	25,010	5,000	1,540	74,803

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

*Deaths and Death Rates Under One Year in Former City of New York (Manhattan and The Bronx), Per 1,000 Population Under 1 Year of Age*

	1890		1891		1892		1893		1894		1895		1896		1897	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Measles.....	220	4.87	176	3.79	262	5.48	111	2.25	184	3.53	192	3.66	187	3.57	108	2.06
Scarlet fever.....	23	.51	66	1.42	68	1.42	47	.96	31	.61	28	.53	20	.38	25	.47
Whooping cough.....	248	5.49	191	4.11	175	3.66	248	5.04	133	2.63	241	4.60	225	4.29	160	3.05
Diphtheria and croup.....	170	3.76	196	4.22	159	3.33	208	4.23	234	4.62	214	4.08	161	3.07	156	2.98
Erysipelas.....	84	1.86	82	1.76	88	1.84	59	1.20	68	1.34	67	1.28	57	1.08	63	1.22
Septicæmia.....	1	.02	4	.08	7	.11	6	.10	15	.30	22	.42	20	.38	16	.30
Tubercular diseases (excluding tuberculosis pulmonalis).....	369	8.17	353	7.60	385	8.05	377	7.66	322	6.36	345	6.58	281	5.36	305	5.82
Syphilis.....	86	1.90	68	1.46	97	2.03	70	1.42	92	1.82	73	1.39	92	1.76	110	2.10
Meningitis, simple.....	341	7.55	375	8.07	397	8.30	466	9.47	401	7.92	385	7.34	358	6.83	314	5.99
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	31	.69	44	.95	49	1.02	90	1.83	56	1.11	65	1.24	55	1.06	57	1.09
Convulsions.....	462	10.23	485	10.44	519	10.85	582	11.82	602	11.88	473	9.02	458	8.74	368	7.02
Bronchitis.....	945	20.93	897	19.30	885	18.51	833	16.92	665	13.13	867	16.53	721	13.76	586	11.18
Pneumonia.....	987	21.86	1,243	26.75	1,328	27.27	1,312	26.66	1,150	22.82	1,411	23.90	1,422	27.14	1,331	25.40
Gastritis.....	49	1.08	51	1.10	46	.96	35	.71	47	.93	116	2.21	69	1.32	66	1.26
Diarrheas.....	3,077	68.14	3,367	72.46	3,358	70.22	3,222	65.66	3,111	61.42	3,249	61.95	3,070	58.58	2,953	56.36
Intestinal obstruction.....	41	.91	27	.58	33	.69	25	.51	35	.69	38	.72	29	.55	30	.57
Malformations and pretermatal.....	505	11.80	619	13.32	657	13.74	660	13.41	627	12.38	711	13.56	701	13.37	625	11.93
Congenital debility.....	744	16.48	798	17.17	775	16.22	721	14.65	804	15.90	802	15.30	873	16.66	926	17.67
Marasmus.....	1,272	28.17	1,542	33.18	1,509	31.56	1,532	31.13	1,812	35.77	1,414	26.96	1,328	25.34	1,295	24.72
All other causes.....	774	17.14	711	15.30	848	17.74	582	11.83	485	9.58	619	11.80	715	13.64	577	11.01
Total.....	10,288	227.70	11,241	241.90	11,396	238.30	11,106	225.70	10,824	213.70	11,267	214.80	10,677	202.90	10,014	191.12
General death rate.....	.....	24.87	.....	26.31	.....	25.95	.....	25.30	.....	22.76	.....	23.18	.....	21.84	.....	20.03



# STATISTICS

*Deaths and Death Rates Under One Year in Former City of New York (Manhattan and The Bronx), Per 1,000 Population Under 1 Year of Age—Continued*

	1898		1899		1900		1901		1902		1903		1904		1905	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Measles .....	124	2.37	95	1.81	116	2.22	61	1.13	126	2.27	101	1.77	145	2.46	97	1.60
Scarlet fever .....	36	3.68	18	3.34	28	2.53	29	1.33	35	3.35	19	1.33	27	2.46	16	1.26
Whooping cough .....	221	4.22	173	3.30	143	2.81	74	1.38	216	3.89	98	1.71	59	1.02	121	1.99
Diphtheria and croup .....	87	1.66	114	2.38	283	3.89	141	2.42	124	2.24	129	2.26	134	2.27	123	2.03
Erysipelas .....	42	1.80	68	1.30	88	1.47	61	1.13	61	1.10	50	.87	92	1.56	106	1.75
Septicæmia .....	11	.21	20	.38	25	.43	14	.26	31	.60	25	.44	23	.39	43	.71
Tubercular diseases (excluding tuberculosis pulmonalis) .....	278	5.31	255	4.87	243	4.65	216	4.01	193	3.48	219	3.83	237	4.02	126	2.08
Syphilis .....	55	1.05	70	1.34	97	1.86	68	1.26	99	1.82	71	1.24	85	1.44	94	1.55
Meningitis, simple .....	363	6.93	310	5.92	250	4.79	248	4.61	250	4.58	216	3.78	449	7.62	357	5.88
Cerebrospinal meningitis .....	473	9.01	373	7.12	385	7.24	412	7.69	370	6.67	45	.86	79	1.78	245	4.04
Convulsions .....	472	9.01	373	7.12	415	7.95	414	7.69	370	6.67	358	6.26	353	5.99	360	5.93
Bronchitis .....	610	11.64	659	12.57	559	10.70	506	9.41	600	10.82	428	7.49	533	9.05	480	7.91
Pneumonia .....	1,360	26.08	1,437	27.44	1,642	31.44	1,414	26.26	1,587	28.62	1,537	26.90	1,640	27.85	1,545	25.45
Gastritis .....	6	.16	50	.95	61	1.17	59	1.16	67	1.21	25	.44	15	.25	20	.33
Diarrheas .....	3,048	58.18	2,336	44.61	2,713	51.96	2,586	48.01	2,365	42.65	2,258	39.51	2,762	46.90	2,872	47.31
Intestinal obstruction .....	39	1.47	43	.82	41	.78	50	.92	41	.74	38	.66	33	.56	58	.96
Malformations and pretermatural .....	601	11.47	574	10.96	654	12.52	398	7.40	355	6.42	382	6.69	367	6.23	485	7.99
Congenital debility .....	844	16.11	723	14.84	760	14.50	1,062	19.74	1,864	33.62	1,975	34.56	2,267	38.49	2,346	38.64
Malas .....	1,270	24.25	1,224	23.33	1,467	28.09	1,253	23.30	1,503	9.07	561	9.82	598	10.15	567	9.34
All other causes .....	562	10.72	567	10.83	602	11.53	694	12.90	594	10.71	432	7.56	308	5.23	502	8.27
Total .....	10,163	194.00	9,155	174.80	10,008	193.00	9,348	173.70	9,481	171.00	8,922	156.10	10,127	172.00	10,318	169.90
General death rate .....	.....	20.46	.....	19.81	.....	21.03	.....	20.45	.....	19.11	.....	18.57	.....	21.02	.....	18.91

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

Deaths and Death Rates Under One Year in Former City of New York (Manhattan and The Bronx), Per 1,000 Population Under 1 Year of Age—Continued

	1906		1907		1908		1909		1910		1911		1912		1913		1914	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Measles.....	186	2.97	133	2.06	192	2.88	142	2.07	89	1.28	131	1.84	122	1.67	118	1.52	96	1.20
Scarlet fever.....	15	.24	14	.22	42	.63	30	.44	25	.36	14	.20	17	.23	7	.09	17	.21
Whooping cough.....	105	1.68	114	1.77	74	1.11	133	1.94	95	1.36	127	1.78	86	1.18	110	1.42	102	1.27
Diphtheria and croup.....	118	1.89	151	2.34	182	2.73	149	2.17	129	1.85	120	1.68	86	1.18	70	.90	111	1.39
Erysipelas.....	83	1.33	86	1.33	79	1.18	110	1.60	117	1.68	126	1.78	120	1.65	99	1.28	81	1.01
Septicæmia.....	19	.30	35	.54	38	.57	19	.28	22	.32	14	.20	6	.08	2	.03	12	.15
Tubercular diseases (excluding tuberculosis pulmonalis).....	160	2.56	140	2.17	145	2.18	140	2.04	151	2.17	176	2.47	161	2.21	144	1.86	107	1.34
Syphilis.....	132	2.11	162	2.51	117	1.76	177	2.58	155	2.23	162	2.27	155	2.13	150	1.94	147	1.84
Meningitis, simple.....	198	3.16	167	2.59	127	1.91	148	2.16	70	1.09	70	.98	35	.48	73	.94	50	.62
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	115	1.84	88	1.36	67	1.01	74	1.08	61	.88	38	.53	34	.47	30	.39	26	.32
Convulsions.....	391	6.25	304	4.71	256	3.85	225	3.28	218	3.18	209	2.93	125	1.72	73	.94	69	.86
Bronchitis.....	400	6.39	237	3.67	208	3.12	360	5.24	268	3.85	245	3.44	223	3.06	247	3.19	203	2.53
Pneumonia.....	1,851	29.57	1,877	29.08	1,666	25.03	1,841	26.87	1,594	22.80	1,639	22.99	1,665	22.88	1,581	20.42	1,490	18.59
Gastritis.....	10	.16	13	.20	18	.27	60	.87	2,726	56.80	50	.70	34	.47	32	.41	32	.40
Diarrheas.....	2,774	44.32	2,990	46.32	2,918	43.84	2,354	34.79	2,726	39.14	2,102	29.49	1,801	24.75	1,700	21.96	1,619	20.20
Intestinal obstruction.....	60	.96	54	.84	44	.66	54	.78	50	.73	58	.81	63	.87	42	.54	43	.54
Malformations and pretermatural	456	7.28	538	8.33	518	7.78	516	7.52	552	7.93	474	6.65	518	7.12	539	6.96	551	6.88
Congenital debility.....	2,501	39.96	2,590	40.12	2,419	36.34	2,263	32.97	2,526	36.21	2,505	35.14	3,164	43.48	2,909	37.58	2,820	35.22
Marasmus.....	521	8.32	491	7.61	497	7.47	395	5.75	579	8.31	471	6.61	381	5.24	363	4.69	353	4.41
All other causes.....	523	8.36	550	8.52	534	8.03	715	10.42	606	8.70	586	8.22	381	5.24	363	4.69	353	4.41
Total.....	10,493	167.70	10,646	164.90	10,074	151.30	9,905	144.29	10,005	143.60	9,317	130.70	8,796	120.90	8,289	107.10	7,929	99.00
General death rate.....	.....	18.71	.....	18.77	.....	16.81	.....	16.42	.....	16.41	.....	15.78	.....	14.65	.....	14.06	.....	13.60

Deaths According to Cause, Annual Rate per 1,000, and Age, with Meteorology and Number of Deaths in Public Institutions, by Weeks for the Year 1914

Week Ending	Jan. 3	Jan. 10	Jan. 17	Jan. 24	Jan. 31	Feb. 7	Feb. 14	Feb. 21	Feb. 28	Mar. 7	Mar. 14	Mar. 21	Mar. 28	Apr. 4	Apr. 11	Apr. 18	Apr. 25	May 2	May 9	May 16	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27
Total deaths...	1,544	1,557	1,591	1,567	1,628	1,503	1,553	1,768	1,812	1,957	1,705	1,757	1,768	1,612	1,603	1,566	1,637	1,593	1,607	1,533	1,592	1,547	1,291	1,365	1,222	1,258
Annual death rate.....	14.43	14.50	14.86	14.64	15.21	14.04	13.88	16.52	16.93	18.28	15.93	16.42	16.52	15.06	14.98	14.63	15.30	15.39	15.01	14.32	14.88	14.46	12.06	12.75	11.42	11.75
Typhoid fever.	8	6	5	9	5	4	4	4	6	2	2	2	2	4	4	1	6	5	6	7	6	8	6	5	7	1
Malarial fever.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smallpox.....	7	8	15	15	12	16	12	13	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles.....	11	14	14	6	11	13	16	22	16	13	11	13	17	17	15	18	22	20	23	24	20	27	20	22	14	20
Scarlet fever..	2	5	1.....	.....	6	2	6	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	6	11	18	12	11	20	21	12	12	11	8	11
Whooping-cough	31	24	22	30	50	42	40	35	49	51	33	46	54	40	47	40	35	25	35	32	45	41	32	34	22	31
Diphtheria and	5	16	14	14	10	6	9	15	22	29	22	24	18	15	18	15	13	8	2	8	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Influenza.....	4	3	6	1	3	3	3	2	7	4	3	3	8	4	3	2	6	2	10	3	3	8	11	9	4	4
Cerebrospinal meningitis...	191	172	187	203	202	180	184	209	192	254	199	212	201	194	200	211	186	188	184	174	157	207	174	157	175	170
Tuberculosis.	27	20	22	18	21	35	25	32	29	31	19	34	41	37	35	30	29	30	39	39	40	24	27	27	19	37
Other tuberculosis.	19	11	15	16	13	16	17	16	12	15	20	24	17	10	16	12	11	17	12	9	8	12	7	19	6	8
Acute bronchitis	124	141	127	122	142	134	140	159	210	210	212	197	169	151	130	127	122	116	135	120	97	100	90	81	65	55
Pneumonia....	101	98	104	110	121	101	96	129	134	180	118	148	136	113	108	124	126	103	135	92	105	109	77	109	81	59
Broncho-pneumonia	92	57	94	65	83	59	73	74	82	68	63	100	76	98	87	91	82	79	82	75	88	87	86	102	71	82
Violent Deaths.	252	233	224	242	262	218	226	290	273	303	259	292	312	275	236	260	274	272	252	272	266	276	167	250	204	189
Under one year	350	340	328	342	398	347	348	425	426	483	383	441	488	422	417	415	439	415	416	424	444	329	389	315	313	313
Under five years	876	888	914	908	902	837	885	980	983	1,051	978	994	942	878	918	871	900	887	913	827	834	834	762	789	712	725
Sixty-five years and over.....	318	329	349	317	328	319	320	363	403	423	344	322	338	312	268	280	298	291	278	282	305	268	200	187	195	220
In Institutions.	594	601	606	595	620	591	639	706	696	729	709	728	718	658	686	669	685	676	657	660	639	661	591	573	552	542
Inquest cases..	228	220	260	199	247	194	194	245	250	226	195	221	208	218	228	218	229	176	223	176	205	203	190	191	178	189
Mean barometer	30.01	29.57	29.86	29.75	30.03	29.96	30.12	29.91	30.08	29.43	29.96	29.94	30.22	29.95	29.89	29.93	29.96	29.90	29.67	29.97	30.08	30.07	29.91	29.87	29.86	29.86
Mean humidity	72.3	69.6	54.9	61.	71.9	65.	56.1	64.	49.0	69.	51.	56.6	67.	69.	58.1	56.	57.1	68.	66.	70.	41.7	61.	51.3	60.	62.3	73.
Inches of rain or snow.....	.21	1.15	.53	1.57	1.91	.3	12.13	6.82	1.0	21.24	.....	.74	4.27	.35	.52	.74	.55	1.37	1.23	.81	.....	.31	.74	.11	.76	.27
Mean temperature (Fahrenheit)	34.9°	34.9°	22.7°	33°	38°	37.3°	18.9°	21°	25.3°	33.4°	31.1°	35.9°	44.1°	41.1°	44.9°	47.3°	53.4°	51.9°	60°	58.3°	70.1°	72°	68.4°	73.9°	63.9°	72.1°
Maximum temperature (Fahrenheit)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minimum temperature (Fahrenheit)	41°	44°	42°	50°	58°	48°	37°	32°	49°	42°	45°	57°	73°	55°	62°	68°	82°	67°	76°	80°	89°	95°	84°	91°	76°	92°
Minimum temperature (Fahrenheit)	20°	16°	-5°	15°	17°	22°	3°	10°	1.8°	17°	17°	15°	25°	27°	29°	32°	37°	40°	49°	42°	52°	55°	53°	57°	49°	55°

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

Deaths According to Cause, Annual Rate per 1,000, and Age, with Meteorology and Number of Deaths in Public Institutions, by Weeks for the Year 1914—  
Continued

Week Ending	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug. 1	Aug. 8	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	Aug. 29	Sept. 5	Sept. 12	Sept. 19	Sept. 26	Oct. 3	Oct. 10	Oct. 17	Oct. 24	Oct. 31	Nov. 7	Nov. 14	Nov. 21	Nov. 28	Dec. 5	Dec. 12	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Total deaths...	1,160	1,180	1,286	1,331	1,290	1,314	1,423	1,381	1,286	1,344	1,206	1,330	1,323	1,132	1,234	1,185	1,216	1,134	1,236	1,276	1,244	1,389	1,385	1,338	1,409	1,363
Annual death rate.....	10.84	11.02	12.01	12.44	12.06	12.28	13.30	12.90	12.01	12.56	11.27	12.43	12.36	10.58	11.53	11.07	11.32	10.60	11.55	11.92	11.62	12.98	12.94	12.50	13.09	12.74
Typhoid Fever.....	7	5	2	15	8	7	4	9	6	19	10	13	13	12	9	7	8	9	5	12	7	5	4	5	6	
Malarial Fevers.....	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Smallpox.....	8	10	4	8	6	6	5	5	7	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	6	5	4	
Measles.....	8	2	4	4	5	5	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	4	4	5	4	4	3	7	
Scarlet Fever.....	3	7	9	4	6	9	8	9	6	7	5	9	1	6	6	10	2	4	5	3	2	2	2	4	4	
Whoopingcough.....	19	27	35	25	18	14	9	19	12	13	13	19	14	14	25	19	14	21	19	24	22	21	26	23	24	
Diphtheria and Croup.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	3	4	5	5	3	
Influenza.....	4	3	4	2	1	1	2	5	2	8	6	3	7	1	2	4	10	1	2	5	3	3	4	6	4	
Cerebrospinal Meningitis...	147	148	159	138	146	121	165	141	142	152	147	168	162	142	145	135	149	140	170	158	155	150	161	158	166	167
Tuberculosis.....	23	34	16	30	24	28	36	17	29	24	25	15	24	21	16	22	26	24	24	19	23	22	14	18	20	
Other Tuberculosis.....	9	7	5	6	9	8	9	8	7	4	4	10	5	8	13	6	6	6	19	7	13	12	12	20	12	
Acute Bronchitis.....	44	42	33	41	42	43	35	42	37	40	33	45	59	47	66	54	56	58	53	82	96	116	127	149	99	
Pneumonia.....	49	63	58	56	61	61	50	51	52	39	41	38	52	50	34	46	52	50	50	50	84	94	97	95	106	
Broncho-pneumonia.....	91	77	97	78	93	93	91	94	84	115	91	95	95	87	75	67	82	64	60	82	68	75	52	68	86	
Violent deaths.....	195	233	260	295	331	332	348	348	340	345	279	302	248	223	224	219	200	200	202	183	213	235	218	226	245	
Under one year.....	293	332	363	418	438	446	449	471	447	438	406	395	344	298	308	304	274	280	285	269	300	313	309	333	336	
Under five years.....	662	649	707	693	652	676	743	681	647	713	618	723	733	640	683	666	718	625	724	724	713	795	781	758	793	
Five to sixty-five years.....	205	199	216	220	200	192	231	229	192	193	182	212	246	194	243	215	224	229	227	283	231	281	295	247	278	
Sixty-five years and over.....	512	495	543	541	544	576	609	630	525	602	514	564	562	492	532	475	525	444	524	521	510	511	558	527	658	
In Institutions.....	182	199	204	188	189	184	234	195	186	229	188	216	190	186	178	171	183	169	175	196	170	204	187	194	205	
Inquest cases.....	29.89	29.93	29.74	29.86	29.89	29.92	29.88	29.88	29.94	29.88	29.98	30.19	29.87	30.10	30.01	30.00	30.05	29.82	29.80	29.94	29.86	30.11	30.26	29.95	30.08	
Mean barometer.....	77.0	80.	73.4	60.3	65.8	72.	68.	65.	70.	61.6	56.	52.7	56.	56.5	69.0	69.6	65.7	57.3	53.3	49.6	64.6	51.3	75.1	81.4	60.9	
Inches of rain or snow.....	2.59	1.05	.22	.99	.80	.23	.39	1.26	.64	.02	.01	.....	.28	.....	.....	2.11	.11	.01	.10	.12	3.09	.....	2.54	1.29	.91	
Mean temperature (Fahrenheit).....	66.1°	69.4°	77.9°	73.6°	69.4°	73.7°	77.3°	77.6°	76.1°	75.1°	62.6°	66.7°	71.1°	52.°	65.6°	62.°	60.°	47.9°	53.4°	46.7°	38.9°	40.9°	46.1°	34.1°	27.1°	
Maximum temperature (Fahrenheit).....	83.°	90.°	90.°	91.°	89.°	93.°	94.°	88.°	93.°	95.°	88.°	88.°	95.°	79.°	77.°	83.°	77.°	61.°	76.°	66.°	62.°	61.°	64.°	41.°	54.°	
Minimum temperature (Fahrenheit).....	58.°	56.°	65.°	58.°	57.°	64.°	63.°	65.°	60.°	55.°	48.°	52.°	49.°	42.°	55.°	48.°	45.°	28.°	38.°	27.°	25.°	22.°	32.°	30.°	10.°	3.°



# STATISTICS

## Deaths from All Causes and Diarrhæal Diseases under One Year of Age, by Weeks

CITY OF NEW YORK

Week Ending	All Causes							Diarrhæal Diseases						
	Under 1 Month	1 Month and Under 2 Months	2 Months and Under 3 Months	3 Months and Under 6 Months	6 Months and Under 9 Months	9 Months and Under 12 Months	Total Under 1 Year	Under 1 Month	1 Month and Under 2 Months	2 Months and Under 3 Months	3 Months and Under 6 Months	6 Months and Under 9 Months	9 Months and Under 12 Months	Total Under 1 Year
January 3.....	124	30	15	41	20	23	253	....	1	2	9	4	1	17
January 10.....	83	24	23	46	25	31	232	....	4	9	11	2	1	31
January 17.....	105	23	16	39	22	21	226	3	2	1	5	2	2	15
January 24.....	110	23	19	39	31	22	244	6	3	2	7	6	3	27
January 31.....	111	16	23	46	27	38	261	9	....	4	14	....	4	31
February 7.....	96	24	20	30	31	17	218	8	2	4	1	4	....	19
February 14.....	101	26	18	30	32	20	227	5	4	3	5	5	5	27
February 21.....	138	37	27	28	33	27	290	7	5	4	5	5	3	29
February 28.....	129	25	31	27	32	34	278	4	3	4	7	5	5	28
March 7.....	115	27	27	52	48	34	303	6	2	6	11	8	1	34
March 14.....	107	28	20	34	44	25	258	5	2	2	6	5	2	22
March 21.....	109	29	24	52	52	26	292	2	2	7	10	6	3	30
March 28.....	126	34	18	51	46	37	312	4	4	3	15	4	3	33
April 4.....	117	21	19	42	42	42	283	7	4	8	4	5	4	32
April 11.....	98	14	18	34	46	26	236	4	3	7	3	6	2	25
April 18.....	107	24	23	32	40	34	260	6	2	6	7	3	2	26
April 25.....	118	24	21	49	35	30	277	6	4	2	9	3	4	28
May 2.....	128	26	13	34	32	39	272	6	4	2	4	7	6	29
May 9.....	103	18	11	37	41	42	252	3	1	1	8	5	3	21
May 16.....	106	36	11	41	40	36	270	5	5	1	9	9	3	32
May 23.....	96	28	18	39	49	36	266	5	8	7	10	13	5	48
May 30.....	102	27	23	36	52	36	276	7	5	1	5	14	6	38
June 6.....	62	15	10	38	25	27	177	3	3	1	6	1	6	20
June 13.....	96	22	23	35	33	41	250	7	3	7	5	4	1	27
June 20.....	100	17	18	25	23	25	208	6	7	3	10	6	3	35
June 27.....	76	19	10	35	22	27	189	6	5	1	10	6	5	33
July 4.....	89	12	15	25	30	24	195	4	1	6	15	10	9	45
July 11.....	84	9	23	41	47	29	233	3	3	10	23	18	9	66
July 18.....	84	16	27	59	41	33	260	9	6	13	36	18	14	96
July 25.....	81	25	28	73	50	37	294	4	12	19	49	33	20	137
August 1.....	86	27	36	83	57	42	331	5	10	21	61	40	21	158
August 8.....	85	21	32	83	69	42	332	9	10	19	56	41	23	158
August 15.....	87	42	35	74	62	48	348	10	24	19	53	45	34	185
August 22.....	76	26	33	94	68	51	348	5	11	17	63	45	35	176
August 29.....	101	32	23	87	57	40	340	12	18	17	67	32	22	168
September 5.....	107	41	26	73	55	42	344	13	18	17	47	35	26	156
September 12.....	93	21	23	62	49	31	279	14	11	12	40	31	15	123
September 19.....	95	28	41	59	40	39	302	10	11	19	37	29	25	131
September 26.....	74	23	21	55	44	31	248	6	8	10	35	24	13	96
October 3.....	71	23	17	45	32	35	223	4	7	8	26	19	20	84
October 10.....	79	24	22	47	30	22	224	....	9	9	28	10	9	65
October 17.....	85	30	16	37	31	20	219	7	13	5	22	12	4	63
October 24.....	76	26	21	28	33	16	200	3	4	10	15	10	7	49
October 31.....	84	32	12	35	20	17	200	5	5	9	12	8	8	47
November 7.....	84	24	14	36	24	20	202	3	4	7	14	7	7	42
November 14.....	92	17	18	27	12	17	183	5	2	6	10	4	3	30
November 21.....	103	21	18	34	21	16	213	5	5	3	7	3	5	28
November 28.....	118	19	20	28	27	23	235	1	2	5	8	3	3	22
December 5.....	101	25	20	36	14	22	218	3	5	5	7	2	3	25
December 12.....	95	30	12	33	28	28	226	1	2	2	6	3	7	21
December 19.....	119	30	17	39	21	19	245	2	5	3	7	3	2	22
December 26.....	110	22	15	28	18	23	216	4	3	4	3	3	1	18
Total, 52 weeks....	5,122	1,283	1,084	2,313	1,903	1,563	13,268	281	297	373	943	626	428	2,948

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

## *Deaths by Suicide in*

	Austro-Hungary	
	M.	F.
Cuts and stabs.....	2	1
Drowning.....		1
Gunshot.....	5	.....
Hanging.....	3	2
Leaps.....	2	4
Railroads.....	3	.....
Bichloride of mercury.....		1
Carbolie acid.....		.....
Cyanide of potassium.....	1	.....
Opium (morphine).....	1	.....
Oxaleic acid.....		.....
Other poison.....	2	.....
Unknown poison.....		.....
Illuminating gas.....	13	9
Total by sexes.....	32	18
Total both sexes.....	50	



*the Borough of Manhattan*

Bohemia		England		France		Germany		Ireland		Italy		Russia		Other Foreign Countries		United States		Unknown		Total by Sexes		Total both Sexes
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	3	...	3	...	1	1	4	1	3	1	1	...	21	5	26
...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	8	4	12
...	...	3	1	1	...	10	1	3	...	6	1	6	...	8	...	25	2	4	...	71	5	76
1	1	3	...	...	...	15	1	...	...	1	...	3	1	5	...	8	...	2	...	41	5	46
1	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	5	...	3	9	3	1	20	7	3	...	43	23	66
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	5	2	7
...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	2	4	11	...	...	9	18	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	7	1	8
...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	9	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	10	2	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	2	4
2	...	6	1	6	1	36	14	10	8	3	3	15	3	9	4	32	21	8	2	140	66	206
4	2	17	2	10	2	74	19	20	8	21	6	30	18	33	10	105	45	23	3	369	133	502
6		19		12		93		28		27		48		43		150		26		502		502

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

\* Deaths by Suicide in The

	Austro-Hungary	
	M.	F.
Cuts and stabs.....	2	1
Drowning.....		1
Gunshot.....	10	1
Hanging.....	7	2
Leaps.....	3	7
Railroads.....	3	
Arsenic (Paris Green).....		
Bichloride of mercury.....		1
Carbolic acid.....		
Cyanide of potassium.....	1	
Opium (morphine).....	1	
Oxalic acid.....		
Other poison.....	2	
Unknown.....		
Illuminating gas.....	17	17
Total by sexes.....	46	30
Total both sexes.....	76	

\* The 935 suicides occurred in the boroughs as follows: Manhattan, 502, The

*City of New York*

Bohemia		England		France		Germany		Ireland		Italy		Russia		Other Foreign Countries		United States		Unknown		Total by Sexes		Total both Sexes
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	...	3	...	...	...	4	3	4	...	3	...	2	1	6	1	17	4	1	...	43	10	53
...	...	3	...	...	...	7	...	3	...	2	1	...	1	2	1	...	4	1	...	18	8	26
...	...	4	1	2	...	24	2	5	...	14	4	10	...	10	...	53	7	8	1	140	16	156
1	1	3	...	...	...	35	4	3	...	2	1	9	4	9	...	19	1	6	...	94	13	107
1	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	3	...	8	1	5	13	3	1	23	12	3	...	53	36	89
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	7	2	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	2	3	...	3	2	2	6	15	...	...	14	25	39
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	5	2	2	...	11	5	16
...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	17	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	6	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	1	4	2	1	1	7	...	1	...	21	4	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	2	4
2	2	8	3	8	1	76	27	17	13	4	5	25	7	17	9	75	37	12	3	261	124	385
5	4	24	4	13	2	159	38	38	14	37	16	59	32	54	16	217	87	35	5	687	248	935
9		28		15		197		52		53		91		70		304		40		935		

Bronx, 116; Brooklyn, 234; Queens, 69; Richmond, 14.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

*Deaths from Accidents and Negligence*

	Man- hattan	The Bronx	Brook- lyn	Queens	Rich- mond	Total
<i>Fractures and Contusions</i>						
Crushed by derricks, stones, etc.....	13	2	1	1	1	18
“ “ falling bodies.....	40	6	26	2	1	75
“ “ machinery.....	5	0	11	3	1	20
“ “ elevators.....	36	2	5	2	0	45
Kicked by horses.....	8	0	3	1	0	12
Others.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
By explosions.....	9	1	1	1	4	16
Not specified by Coroner.....	42	7	56	6	5	116
<i>Falls</i>						
Down shafts, holds of vessels, etc.....	37	2	14	4	1	58
“ stairs.....	84	10	35	5	5	139
From buildings.....	79	5	13	5	2	104
“ fire-escapes.....	33	4	7	1	0	45
“ scaffolds.....	26	1	8	7	1	43
“ windows.....	90	13	38	4	1	146
“ wagons, cars, etc.....	32	3	35	4	2	76
On streets and sidewalks.....	47	3	27	0	2	79
Others.....	138	20	80	20	4	262
Not specified by Coroner.....	39	1	4	1	3	48
<i>Street Vehicles</i>						
Run over by wagons, trucks, etc.....	107	10	41	8	2	168
“ “ automobiles.....	168	30	86	22	4	310
Others.....	6	2	0	0	0	8
<i>Railroads</i>						
Electric surface.....	56	9	51	4	1	121
Steam.....	21	18	4	25	12	80
Elevated.....	10	2	6	1	0	19
Subways.....	16	3	3	0	0	22
<i>Wounds</i>						
By firearms.....	3	1	10	3	0	17
“ cutting and piercing instruments....	3	2	4	1	1	11
<i>Burns and Scalds</i>						
By stoves.....	34	6	52	4	2	98
“ lamps.....	3	0	4	0	1	8
“ fluids.....	89	12	50	6	5	162
“ playing with matches.....	19	8	19	5	0	51
“ steam.....	2	0	2	0	0	4
“ others.....	36	13	57	13	6	125
Not specified by Coroner.....	17	5	9	0	2	33
<i>Miscellaneous</i>						
Conflagration.....	71	2	7	3	2	85
Electric current.....	15	6	7	3	3	34
Drowning.....	173	26	139	39	39	416
Freezing.....	2	2	12	1	2	19
Starving.....	2	0	0	0	0	2
Illuminating gas.....	120	21	130	24	2	297
Chloroform.....	2	1	2	2	0	7
Coal gas.....	2	0	2	0	0	4
Other gases.....	26	7	13	5	1	52

# STATISTICS

## Deaths from Accidents and Negligence—(Continued)

	Man- hattan	The Bronx	Brook- lyn	Queens	Rich- mond	Total
<i>Poisons</i>						
By food.....	10	2	6	2	1	21
“ bite of insect or snake.....	0	0	1	0	0	1
“ bichloride of mercury.....	6	1	2	0	0	9
“ carbolic acid.....	1	1	6	1	0	9
“ lysol.....	0	0	1	0	0	1
“ wood alcohol.....	3	2	0	0	0	5
From opium.....	8	1	4	2	0	15
“ alcohol.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
“ others.....	19	7	14	6	1	47
Foreign body in larynx.....	8	0	6	3	0	17
Criminal abortion.....	36	10	15	4	2	67
Sunstroke.....	17	3	22	4	0	46
Lightning.....	0	0	2	2	1	5
Other violence.....	25	1	25	0	2	53
Hydrophobia.....	4	2	1	1	0	8
Tetanus.....	5	2	9	6	1	23
<i>Recapitulation</i>						
Fractures and contusions.....	153	18	103	16	12	302
Falls.....	605	62	261	51	21	1000
Street vehicles.....	281	42	127	30	6	486
Railroads.....	103	32	64	30	13	242
Wounds.....	6	3	14	4	1	28
Burns and scalds.....	200	44	193	28	16	481
Conflagrations.....	71	2	7	3	2	85
Electric current.....	15	6	7	3	3	34
Drowning.....	173	26	139	39	39	416
Neglect and exposures.....	4	2	12	1	2	21
Illuminating gas.....	120	21	130	24	2	297
Other gases.....	30	8	17	7	1	63
Poison.....	47	14	34	11	2	108
Suffocation.....	8	0	6	3	0	17
Criminal abortion.....	36	10	15	4	2	67
Sunstroke.....	17	3	22	4	0	46
Lightning.....	0	0	2	2	1	5
Other violence.....	25	1	25	0	2	53
Hydrophobia.....	4	2	1	1	0	8
Tetanus.....	5	2	9	6	1	23
	1903	298	1188	267	126	3782



# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

## Deaths in Institutions, Year Ending December 31, 1914

### Borough of Manhattan

Babies' Hospital.....	431	New York City School and Hospital.....	110
Bellevue Hospital.....	3,102	New York Nursery and Child's Hospital.....	165
Beth Israel Hospital.....	182	New York Polyclinic Hospital.....	249
Central and Neurological Hospital.....	731	Post-Graduate Hospital.....	480
City Hospital.....	564	Presbyterian Hospital.....	308
Columbus Hospital.....	48	Reception Hospital.....	202
Flower Hospital.....	265	Red Cross Hospital.....	47
Foundling Hospital.....	965	Roosevelt Hospital.....	263
French Hospital.....	100	St. Francis Home.....	54
German Hospital.....	297	St. Gregory's Hospital.....	40
Gouverneur Hospital.....	660	St. Luke's Hospital.....	356
Hahnemann Hospital.....	66	St. Mark's Hospital.....	87
Hah Moriah Hospital.....	70	St. Mary's Hospital.....	66
Harlem Hospital.....	933	St. Vincent's Hospital.....	485
Home for Aged (Little Sisters of Poor).....	47	Skin and Cancer Hospital.....	41
House of Relief.....	212	Sloane Hospital for Women.....	71
Knickerbocker Hospital.....	174	Sydenham Hospital.....	85
Lying-in Hospital.....	225	Washington Heights Hospital.....	89
Manhattan State Hospital.....	621	Willard Parker Hospital.....	548
Metropolitan Hospital.....	1,825	Workhouse Hospital.....	54
Misericordia Hospital.....	138	Other Institutions.....	1,567
Mount Sinai Hospital.....	701		
New York Hospital.....	417	Total.....	18,141

### Borough of The Bronx

Lebanon Hospital.....	382	Home for Incurables.....	112
Lincoln Hospital.....	373	Seton Hospital.....	326
Riverside Hospital.....	456	Montefiore Hospital.....	226
St. Francis Hospital.....	258	Other Institutions.....	164
St. Joseph's Hospital.....	561		
Fordham Hospital.....	539	Total.....	3,397

### Borough of Brooklyn

Angel Guardian Home.....	24	Long Island State Hospital.....	146
Bethany Deaconess Hospital.....	29	Lutheran Hospital.....	59
Brooklyn Hospital.....	268	Methodist Episcopal Hospital.....	287
Bushwick Hospital.....	106	New York City Home for Aged and Infirm....	358
Consumptive Home.....	81	Norwegian Hospital.....	167
Cumberland Street Hospital.....	193	Samaritan Hospital.....	32
Coney Island Hospital.....	207	St. Catherine's Hospital.....	391
Eastern District Hospital.....	123	St. Christopher's Hospital.....	103
German Evangelical Hospital.....	33	St. John's Hospital.....	130
German Hospital.....	308	St. Mary's Hospital.....	323
Home for Aged (Little Sisters of Poor).....	88	St. Peter's Hospital.....	307
Infants' Hospital.....	6	Swedish Hospital.....	90
Jewish Hospital.....	429	Williamsburg Hospital.....	173
Kings County Hospital.....	1,532	Other Institutions.....	808
Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	269		
Long Island College Hospital.....	299	Total.....	7,369

### Borough of Queens

Flushing Hospital.....	135	St. Anthony's Hospital.....	187
Jamaica Hospital.....	73	Other Institutions.....	131
St. John's Hospital.....	223		
St. Joseph's Hospital.....	55	Total.....	929
St. Mary's Hospital.....	125		

### Borough of Richmond

City Farm Colony.....	92	Sea View Hospital.....	236
Marine Hospital.....	35	Other Institutions.....	138
S. R. Smith Infirmary.....	223		
Sailors' Snug Harbor.....	110	Total.....	989
St. Vincent Hospital.....	155		

### Recapitulations

Borough of Manhattan.....	18,141	Borough of Queens.....	929
Borough of The Bronx.....	3,397	Borough of Richmond.....	989
Borough of Brooklyn.....	7,369	City of New York.....	30,825

# STATISTICS

## *Disposition of the Dead and all Still-born Infants of The City of New York*

Cemeteries		Cemeteries	
Number of Interments		Number of Interments	
Borough of Manhattan—		Borough of Brooklyn—New Lots.....	
Marble.....	4	National.....	106
St. Mark's Churchyard.....	1	Salem Fields.....	179
St. Paul's Churchyard.....	2	United Jewish Congregation.....	71
St. Patrick's Vault.....	1	Washington.....	2,230
Trinity.....	76	Others.....	2
Total.....	84	Total.....	17,638
Borough of The Bronx—		Borough of Queens—	
City.....	5,340	Acacia.....	236
Pelham Bay.....	17	Aqueduct.....	1
St. Peter's.....	33	Bayside.....	315
St. Raymond's.....	2,594	Bethel.....	189
Woodlawn.....	2,583	Calvary.....	19,661
Total.....	10,568	Cedar Grove.....	454
Borough of Brooklyn—		Cypress Hills.....	884
Canarsie.....	59	Evergreen.....	3,284
County Farm.....	1,539	Flushing.....	339
Cypress Hills.....	627	Grace Church.....	8
Evergreen.....	809	Linden Hill.....	1,755
Flatlands.....	4	Lutheran.....	5,555
Friends.....	16	Machpelah.....	115
Gravesend.....	20	Maple Grove.....	557
Greenwood.....	3,786	Montefiore.....	1,295
Holy Cross.....	6,196	Mount Carmel.....	581
Holy Trinity.....	1,744	Mount Hebron.....	788
Maimonides.....	126	Mount Judah.....	363
Mount Hope.....	114	Mount Nebo.....	217
New Utrecht.....	6	Mount Olivet.....	1,774
		Mount St. Mary's.....	370

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

## *Disposition of the Dead and all Still-born Infants of The City of New York*

Cemeteries		Cemeteries	
Number of Interments		Number of Interments	
Borough of Queens—		Borough of Richmond—	
Mount Zion.....	3,286	Ocean View.....	78
New Union Fields.....	25	Sailors' Snug Harbor.....	79
Prospect.....	26	St. Andrew's.....	4
Springfield.....	46	St. John's Lutheran.....	15
St. James'.....	2	St. Joseph's.....	17
St. John's.....	1,933	St. Luke's.....	11
St. Mary's.....	..	St. Mary's, Third Ward.....	69
St. Michael's.....	2,297	St. Mary's, Fourth Ward.....	119
St. Monica's.....	42	St. Michael's.....	5
Union Fields.....	389	St. Peter's.....	290
United States Crematory.....	910	Silver Lake.....	42
Zion.....	11	Silver Mount.....	57
Others.....	57	Staten Island.....	25
Total.....	47,765	Sylvan.....	3
		United Hebrew.....	292
		West Baptist.....	1
Borough of Richmond—		Woodland.....	208
Baron Hirsch.....	537	Woodrow's Church.....	3
Bethel.....	44	Others.....	6
City Farm Colony.....	128	Total.....	3,852
Fairview.....	86		
Fountain.....	26		
Hillside.....	11		
Lake.....	49		
Merrill.....	3	Summary—	
Moravian.....	327	Borough of Manhattan.....	84
Mount Loretto.....	7	Borough of The Bronx.....	10,568
New Springville.....	8	Borough of Brooklyn.....	16,340
Mount Richmond.....	1,294	Borough of Queens.....	47,765
		Borough of Richmond.....	3,852

# STATISTICS

## Deaths of Persons 100 Years of Age and Over

Date of Death	Name	Age			Nativity	Cause of Death	Borough of					City of New York
		Years	Months	Days			Manhattan	The Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond	
Jan. 2	Daniel Lofman.....	101	7	...	Germany.....	Suicide by cutting.	1	...	...	...	...	1
Jan. 21	Dennis Redmond....	100	...	20	Ireland.....	Nephritis.....	...	1	...	...	...	1
Jan. 25	Theresa Martin.....	100	1	20	Germany.....	Chr. Heart Disease	...	1	...	...	...	1
Feb. 11	Samuel Morris.....	101	...	...	Russia.....	Old Age.....	1	...	...	...	...	1
Feb. 24	Louise Devilleur....	102	...	...	United States.	Arteriosclerosis...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Mar. 6	Margaret Mitchell...	100	...	...	Ireland.....	Arteriosclerosis...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Sept. 15	Catherine Williams...	100	...	...	Ireland.....	Bronchopneumonia Senility.....	...	1	...	...	...	1
Oct. 5	Helen Harris.....	106	...	...	United States.	Chr. Myocarditis Arteriosclerosis...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Dec. 22	Hannah Kosakoff....	117	...	...	Russia.....	Acute Indigestion.. Old Age.....	1	...	...	...	...	1
Dec. 3	Sarah E. Josephi....	100	1	...	England.....	Old Age.....	1	...	...	...	...	1

## Deaths of Immigrants at Ellis Island Hospital, Year 1914

Cause of Death	Total	Male	Female	White	Chinese	Under 1 Yr.	1-4 Yrs.	5-14 Yrs.	15-34 Yrs.	35-54 Yrs.	55-74 Yrs.	75 and Over
Typhoid fever.....	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Typhus fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles.....	25	16	9	25	...	6	15	3	1	...	...	...
Scarlet fever.....	22	12	10	22	...	1	12	7	2	...	...	...
Whooping cough.....	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and croup.....	2	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	15	11	4	14	1	...	1	...	9	5	...	...
Pneumonia.....	21	10	11	21	...	7	7	...	1	5	1	...
Other acute infectious diseases..	8	5	3	8	...	1	1	1	3	2	...	...
All other causes.....	13	4	9	13	...	3	...	1	3	2	4	...
Total.....	109	60	49	108	1	19	37	13	21	14	5	...

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

## *Marriages Reported During the Year*

BOROUGH OF

Month	Total	White		Black		Chinese		Single		Widowed	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January.....	3,126	3,053	3,056	72	69	1	1	2,884	2,920	200	162
February.....	2,814	2,754	2,755	59	59	1	0	2,609	2,635	169	140
March.....	2,293	2,247	2,248	45	44	1	1	2,117	2,122	150	136
April.....	2,506	2,455	2,456	49	50	2	0	2,316	2,335	164	143
May.....	2,321	2,229	2,231	90	90	2	0	2,148	2,164	144	117
June.....	3,558	3,485	3,485	73	73	0	0	3,301	3,342	213	172
July.....	2,616	2,532	2,533	84	83	0	0	2,413	2,410	186	171
August.....	2,229	2,175	2,177	53	52	1	0	2,036	2,010	172	177
September.....	2,385	2,298	2,300	86	85	1	0	2,180	2,187	167	173
October.....	2,620	2,515	2,519	101	100	4	1	2,395	2,393	200	181
November.....	2,718	2,644	2,646	73	72	1	0	2,538	2,518	155	168
December.....	2,300	2,234	2,238	63	62	3	0	2,129	2,129	141	127
Total.....	31,486	30,621	30,644	848	839	17	3	29,066	29,165	2,061	1,867

## *Report of Births During the Year*

BOROUGH OF

Month	Total	White		Colored		Chinese		Native Parents	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January.....	5,429	2,675	2,631	80	91	1	1	491	523
February.....	5,137	2,550	2,472	63	52	.....	.....	475	486
March.....	5,477	2,694	2,601	77	105	.....	.....	521	481
April.....	5,518	2,737	2,621	74	84	2	.....	544	530
May.....	5,744	2,896	2,709	78	60	.....	1	542	483
June.....	5,734	2,762	2,795	93	83	.....	1	547	531
July.....	4,910	2,362	2,412	68	66	1	1	467	446
August.....	6,163	3,004	2,980	95	83	1	.....	555	558
September.....	5,439	2,663	2,637	70	65	3	1	488	496
October.....	5,586	2,757	2,692	67	69	1	.....	511	513
November.....	4,887	2,420	2,352	49	62	2	1	465	474
December.....	5,388	2,650	2,584	85	67	2	.....	555	524
Total.....	65,412	32,120	31,487	899	887	13	6	6,161	6,045

# STATISTICS

Ending December 31, 1914

MANHATTAN

Divorced		Native		Foreign		Religious Marriages				Civil Marriages	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Cath- olic	Protes- tant	Jewish	Ethical Culture	Alder- manic	Judicial
42	44	948	1,201	2,178	1,925	796	391	1,240	1	696	2
36	39	869	963	1,945	1,851	947	369	802	3	690	3
26	35	674	786	1,619	1,507	458	290	949	0	591	5
26	28	815	896	1,691	1,610	801	345	708	4	644	4
29	40	726	810	1,595	1,511	663	473	423	3	757	2
44	44	1,194	1,318	2,364	2,240	1,089	513	1,208	5	740	3
17	35	952	1,076	1,664	1,540	857	511	566	5	677	0
21	42	749	831	1,480	1,398	554	387	536	1	746	5
38	25	874	960	1,511	1,425	703	372	621	4	684	1
25	46	861	972	1,759	1,648	883	403	575	1	754	4
25	32	877	967	1,841	1,751	988	374	692	0	662	2
30	44	665	787	1,635	1,513	634	252	819	1	592	2
359	454	10,204	11,567	21,282	19,919	9,373	4,680	9,139	28	8,233	33

Ending December 31, 1914

MANHATTAN

Foreign Parents		Mixed Parentage		Unknown Parentage		At- tended by Mid- wife	At- tended by Phy- sician	Appar- ently Illegiti- mate	Twins	Triplets
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
1,911	1,933	276	238	28	29	1,969	3,460	101	58	.....
1,852	1,790	253	218	33	30	1,908	3,229	112	64	.....
1,924	1,903	287	288	39	34	1,980	3,497	109	53	1
1,968	1,876	259	252	42	47	1,987	3,531	130	62	1
2,115	1,950	279	277	38	60	1,966	3,778	139	66	1
1,989	2,022	284	294	35	32	1,956	3,778	99	42	.....
1,707	1,778	234	217	23	38	1,825	3,085	104	47	1
2,231	2,211	282	256	32	38	2,258	3,905	121	58	1
1,964	1,921	255	257	29	29	2,104	3,335	89	48	.....
1,988	1,980	292	232	34	36	1,971	3,615	99	53	.....
1,757	1,693	226	226	23	23	1,707	3,180	65	53	.....
1,917	1,858	233	251	32	18	1,474	3,914	84	54	.....
23,323	22,915	3,160	3,006	388	414	23,105	42,307	1,252	658	5



# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

## Marriages Reported During the Year

CITY OF

Month	Total	White		Black		Chinese		Single		Widowed	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January.....	4,850	4,749	4,752	100	97	1	1	4,480	4,527	320	266
February.....	4,575	4,491	4,492	83	83	1	0	4,234	4,280	288	245
March.....	3,720	3,658	3,659	61	60	1	1	3,443	3,447	241	221
April.....	4,024	3,949	3,950	73	74	2	0	3,705	3,724	282	250
May.....	3,763	3,656	3,658	105	105	2	0	3,450	3,466	267	237
June.....	6,166	6,030	6,030	133	133	3	3	5,766	5,839	337	271
July.....	4,649	4,538	4,539	110	109	1	1	4,288	4,317	328	285
August.....	3,692	3,608	3,611	82	81	2	0	3,366	3,339	291	293
September.....	4,301	4,179	4,181	121	120	1	0	3,851	3,957	300	301
October.....	4,530	4,393	4,397	133	132	4	1	4,163	4,159	327	307
November.....	4,614	4,496	4,498	117	116	1	0	4,266	4,274	310	293
December.....	4,167	4,068	4,075	95	92	4	0	3,856	3,859	268	247
Total.....	53,051	51,815	51,842	1,213	1,202	23	7	48,968	49,188	3,559	3,216

## Births Reported During the Year

CITY OF

Month	Total	White		Colored		Chinese		Native Parents	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January.....	11,801	5,883	5,678	109	129	1	1	1,473	1,462
February.....	10,769	5,379	5,217	84	88	0	1	1,337	1,384
March.....	12,087	6,073	5,762	115	137	0	0	1,562	1,509
April.....	11,697	5,815	5,665	101	114	2	0	1,565	1,488
May.....	11,741	5,968	5,583	103	86	0	1	1,570	1,417
June.....	11,945	6,027	5,661	136	120	0	1	1,601	1,517
July.....	11,555	5,758	5,604	104	87	1	1	1,508	1,472
August.....	12,548	6,149	6,164	134	100	1	0	1,508	1,545
September.....	11,675	5,829	5,657	95	90	3	1	1,455	1,444
October.....	12,379	6,203	5,981	95	98	1	1	1,560	1,532
November.....	10,691	5,321	5,192	91	84	2	1	1,312	1,344
December.....	11,759	5,888	5,667	108	93	2	1	1,557	1,501
Total.....	140,647	70,293	67,831	1,275	1,226	13	9	18,008	17,615

# STATISTICS

Ending December 31, 1914

NEW YORK

Divorced		Native		Foreign		Religious Marriages				Civil Marriages	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Cath- olic	Protes- tant	Jewish	Ethical Culture	Alder- manic	Judicial
50	57	1,641	2,010	3,209	2,840	1,246	917	1,776	1	903	7
53	50	1,621	1,841	2,954	2,734	1,602	848	1,198	5	914	8
36	52	1,240	1,432	2,480	2,288	883	627	1,421	1	779	9
37	50	1,475	1,630	2,549	2,394	1,278	707	1,081	5	945	8
46	60	1,334	1,511	2,429	2,252	1,235	838	662	3	1,017	8
63	56	2,548	2,840	3,618	3,326	2,129	1,171	1,802	6	1,040	18
33	47	1,961	2,194	2,688	2,455	1,668	948	1,017	5	1,005	6
35	60	1,399	1,531	2,313	2,161	1,165	681	832	2	999	13
50	43	1,710	1,929	2,591	2,374	1,445	794	1,053	4	999	6
40	64	1,722	1,951	2,808	2,579	1,676	857	915	2	1,071	9
38	47	1,735	1,924	2,879	2,690	1,818	770	1,076	1	939	10
43	61	1,511	1,739	2,656	2,428	1,385	672	1,248	1	856	5
524	647	19,877	22,530	33,174	30,521	17,530	9,830	14,080	36	11,467	108

Ending December 31, 1914

NEW YORK

Foreign Parents		Mixed Parentage		Unknown Parentage		At- tended by Mid- wives	At- tended by Phy- sicians	Appar- ently Illegiti- mate	Twins	Triplets
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
3,789	3,739	696	577	35	30	4,445	7,356	127	99	
3,474	3,349	609	537	43	36	4,114	6,655	138	114	
3,849	3,666	721	672	56	52	4,740	7,347	149	110	2
3,679	3,584	623	652	51	55	4,381	7,316	161	103	2
3,780	3,541	675	648	46	64	4,218	7,523	172	110	2
3,821	3,551	704	677	37	37	4,317	7,628	125	98	
3,659	3,597	668	579	28	44	4,482	7,073	132	100	1
4,037	4,056	700	619	39	44	4,830	7,718	143	106	2
3,791	3,624	644	645	37	35	4,602	7,073	117	86	
3,988	3,868	707	638	44	42	4,645	7,734	127	120	
3,475	3,341	596	559	31	33	4,172	6,519	101	100	
3,756	3,615	643	615	42	30	4,051	7,708	117	87	
45,098	43,531	7,986	7,418	489	502	52,997	87,650	1,609	1,233	9

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

*Births by Nativities of Parents*

Country	Borough of—										City of New York	
	Manhattan		The Bronx		Brooklyn		Queens		Richmond		Nativity of Both Parents	Nativity of Mother Only Mixed Parentage
	Nativity of Both Parents	Nativity of Mother Only Mixed Parentage	Nativity of Both Parents	Nativity of Mother Only Mixed Parentage	Nativity of Both Parents	Nativity of Mother Only Mixed Parentage	Nativity of Both Parents	Nativity of Mother Only Mixed Parentage	Nativity of Both Parents	Nativity of Mother Only Mixed Parentage		
Austria-Hungary...	7,577	1,976	1,036	406	2,381	780	361	140	95	30	11,450	3,332
Bohemia.....	287	105	7	9	5	9	24	16	.....	.....	323	139
British America....	630	209	15	37	34	75	18	36	2	9	699	366
England.....	218	425	77	128	148	343	47	72	20	23	510	991
France.....	127	110	6	13	10	35	6	15	1	4	150	177
Germany.....	795	544	287	225	743	417	297	226	55	31	2,177	1,443
Ireland.....	3,133	1,415	503	196	1,087	534	190	131	64	40	4,977	2,316
Italy.....	15,431	334	2,901	50	10,868	161	1,381	20	442	10	31,023	575
Russia and Poland.	11,547	1,013	2,870	328	9,406	690	746	54	190	17	24,759	2,102
Scotland.....	77	143	45	48	77	121	24	22	9	2	232	336
Sweden.....	151	148	73	29	236	102	37	20	11	6	508	305
Switzerland.....	23	76	9	15	14	18	4	10	1	6	51	125
United States.....	12,141	4,175	4,260	1,501	14,084	3,764	4,099	841	974	217	35,558	10,498
Other foreign.....	1,956	644	363	223	1,510	587	69	31	69	25	3,967	1,510
Unknown.....	1	1	44	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	2
Total.....	54,094	11,318	12,496	3,208	40,604	7,637	7,303	1,634	1,933	420	116,430	24,217

# STATISTICS

## *Searches and Transcripts, Year 1914*

	Free Searches			Paid Searches			Total Paid Searches	Total Searches Free and Paid
	School	Employment	Total	Births	Marriages	Deaths		
Manhattan—								
Searches.....	29,289	30,860	60,149	8,223	4,386	24,049	36,658	96,807
Transcripts.....				4,994	3,038	24,477	32,509	
Not founds.....							4,010	
The Bronx—								
Searches.....	4,973	3,216	8,189	526	118	4,485	5,129	13,318
Transcripts.....				465	89	5,477	6,031	
Not founds.....							159	
Brooklyn—								
Searches.....	17,182	13,263	30,445	4,693	1,956	15,222	21,871	52,316
Transcripts.....				2,518	1,287	17,202	21,007	
Not founds.....							2,954	
Queens—								
Searches.....	2,036	1,252	3,288	424	83	2,498	3,005	6,293
Transcripts.....				339	58	3,502	3,899	
Not founds.....							149	
Richmond—								
Searches.....	972	439	1,411	169	69	775	1,013	2,424
Transcripts.....				116	25	854	995	
Not founds.....							79	
City of New York—								
Searches.....	54,452	49,030	103,482	14,035	6,612	47,029	67,676	171,158
Transcripts.....				8,432	4,497	51,512	64,441	
Not founds.....							7,351	

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

*U. S. Department of Agriculture Weather Bureau*

NEW YORK, N. Y.

## ANNUAL METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY

1914

With Comparative Data

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### Annual Summary.

The mean temperature,  $51.3^{\circ}$ , is  $0.4^{\circ}$  below normal. May and October were notably warm; February, December and the first week in July were cold; and other months not far from normal. The annual range was  $100^{\circ}$  from  $-5^{\circ}$  January 14 (the lowest in nearly 15 years) to  $95^{\circ}$  August 19. There were four days with temperatures of zero or lower—a new record.

Precipitation, 33.50 inches, is 11.13 inches below normal and the least of record. Deficiencies occurred in all months, except March, July and December; and drouth conditions prevailed in September, October and November.

Records were broken (in addition to those mentioned above) in January for greatest range in temperature and greatest cloudiness in January; in February for lowest mean relative humidity in February; on March 1 for lowest barometer of record and highest March wind; in May for lowest observed and lowest mean relative humidity at the station, and highest May wind; in July for greatest cloudiness and highest wind in July; in September for greatest per cent of sunshine in September; and in November for greatest wind movement.

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### Weather by Months.

**January, 1914**—A severe cold wave beginning on the 12th reached a minimum of  $-5^{\circ}$ , the lowest of the month and year, during the night of the 13th-14th. This is the lowest since February 11, 1899, when  $-6^{\circ}$  was recorded. The highest was  $58^{\circ}$  on the 30th. The absolute monthly range,  $63^{\circ}$ , is the greatest of record. The month closed abnormally warm. Precipitation was nearly normal and mostly in the form of rain. There were numerous inappreciable snow flurries, but the total snowfall, 1.2 inches, occurred on three days, 4th, 5th and 15th. The ground was snow-covered on only three days. Dense fog was almost continuous during the last five days of the month, seriously impeding all traffic. Cloudiness, 7.4 is the greatest in 24 past Januarys; and sunshine, 38 per cent, equals the low record of January, 1907.

**February**—Opened warm with a maximum of  $52^{\circ}$  on the 4th; turned cold on the 8th-9th, then warmer on the 10th, followed by a severe cold wave beginning the night of the 10th-11th and reaching a minimum of  $-2^{\circ}$  on the 12th. For two weeks the weather continued steadily and abnormally cold, moderating somewhat the last two days of the month. The mean temperature,  $25.3^{\circ}$  is  $5.4^{\circ}$  below nor-



mal. There were two **notable snowstorms**, that of the 13th-14th, totaling 9.7 inches of unusually dense snow and dry sleet, and that of the 16th-17th, 5.3 inches. Lighter snows occurred on the 10th, 19th and 24th-25th, making the monthly snowfall, 17.4 inches, including 3.3 inches of dry sleet. The ground was snow-covered continuously after the 10th, the maximum covering being more than a foot on the 16th. The average relative humidity, 57 per cent, is 13 per cent below normal, a **new record for February**, notwithstanding the continuous snow-covering after the 10th. Slight earthquake shocks were observed on the 10th, 1:33 to 1:35 p. m.

**March**—Is noted for the severe storm of the 1st and 2nd. Snow totaled 14.5 inches—mostly very wet. Over 6 inches fell from noon to 3 p. m. on the 1st. The barometer reached 28.38 inches—a **new low record** for the station. A **furious northwest gale** prevailed during the afternoon and night of the 1st, and continued with moderate abatement on the 2nd. The maximum velocity, 84 miles, is a **new record for March**. The temperature dropped to 16° the morning of the 2nd, freezing the wet snow into almost solid ice. Telegraph and telephone lines were prostrated, railway and street car traffic blocked, and business was mostly suspended for several days. Snow (3.3 and 3.5 inches) occurred on the 6th-7th and 22nd, a total of 21.5 inches, nearly three times the normal. The ground was continuously snow-covered from February 10th to March 15th, 34 days.

**April**—Was generally cool. The only warm period of consequence was 17th-22nd. The **last freezing temperature** of the season was on the 13th. Showers were normally frequent but deficient in quantity. The total, 2.67 inches, is 0.63 inch below normal. Cloudiness was above and relative humidity below normal.

**May**—Was generally warm and dry, the temperature averaging 4.3° above and the precipitation 1.21 inches below normal. The minimum, 40°, occurred with **light frost** in the vicinity, on the 1st. There was another cool period from the 12th to the 16th. No rain occurred in the 13-day period, 14th-26th. The mean relative humidity, 55 per cent, is 15 per cent below normal and the **lowest monthly mean** of record here. A reading of 10 per cent at 3:45 p. m. on the 1st is the lowest of record for this station. Many **prostrations** and some **deaths** resulted from the sultry conditions of the 27th. A severe thundersquall occurred on this date with unusual darkness and a maximum wind of 90 miles per hour, the **highest of record for May**.

**June**—Temperature averaged slightly below normal. A warm period, 11th-13th, which caused **heat prostrations**, was followed by an **unusual period of cool weather**, 15th-23rd, with a minimum of 48° on the 20th, the lowest of record so late in June. Then came a warm wave with the maximum, 90°, on the 25th, followed by cool weather the last three days. Rain was more than normally frequent, but deficient in amount. The mean relative humidity, 63 per cent, is 9 per cent below normal.

**July**—Was cool, damp, cloudy and rainy. The period, 1st-7th, with a mean of 65.4° is the **coolest first week in July** for 44 years. The minimum, 54°, on the 7th has been surpassed but once, viz., 50° on July 15, 1873. From the 12th to the 26th there were **occasional hot days**, the maximum, 90°, occurring on the 23rd. During the first 17 days the humidity was almost continuously above normal. There were **19 cloudy days**, two more than in July, 1902, which held the previous high record; an average cloudiness of 7.3, also a **new record for July**;



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

and sunshine 41 per cent, just equaling the **low record** of July, 1902. Rain occurred on 15 days, totaling 5.13 inches. A thunderstorm on the 17th was quite severe in the northern part of the city and one on the 23rd was accompanied by a particularly violent **windsquall** of 88 miles per hour from the northwest—a **new record** for high wind in July. **Waterspouts** were observed off Sandy Hook on the 29th.

**August**—Opened cool, but from the 7th to the 24th it was generally warm. The **hottest day** of the month and year was the 19th, with a maximum of 95°. The lowest was 59° on the 1st. The mean, 73.7° is 1.5° above normal. Rain was about normally frequent, but the total, 2.18 inches, was **less than half the normal**. Thunderstorms were frequent. One on the 21st was accompanied by **unusual darkness** and excessive rain. The relative humidity was continuously and **unusually high** from the 2nd to the 12th; the average for the month, 77 per cent, being 4 per cent above normal.

**September, 1914**—With appreciable rainfall on but two days, 24th and 25th, totaling 0.20 inch is **next to the driest September** of record. These showers did little toward breaking the **drouth** which dated from August 30 and continued at the close of September. Cool periods, 8th-15th and 25th-30th, and warm periods, 1st-3rd and 17th-24th, balanced the mean temperature at about normal. The highest was 92° on the 22nd, lowest 42° on the 28th. Sunshine, 82 per cent, is 20 per cent above normal and the **highest of record** for September.

**October**—Was dry throughout, except a rainy period, 15th-19th, which broke one of the most **notable drouths** at this station. (See article "Drouths," page 188. Temperatures were generally high with a maximum of 80° on the 11th, but the month closed cool with a minimum of 31° (equaling the lowest of record) and a killing frost on the 28th.

**November**—With warm periods, 1st-4th, 13th-16th and 26th-30th, and cool periods, 9th-10th and 16th-24th, averaged exactly normal in temperature. A **cold wave** occurred on the 16th-17th. The highest temperature, 73° on the 4th, is within one degree of the November record. The lowest was 22° on the 23rd. **Rainfall was deficient** in frequency and amount, the last 10 days being without appreciable precipitation. The total **wind movement**, 15,325 miles, has been exceeded but once (March, 1913) in the 44 years of record at this station, 43 months of which have been at the present exposure. Gales (40 or more miles per hour) occurred on 17 days, with a maximum of 65 miles per hour from the southeast on the 15th—an unusual velocity from that direction.

**December**—Opened warm, cloudy and foggy, followed by a period—4th-10th—of almost continuous northeast wind, accompanied by rain or snow and colder. On the coast the wind was of gale force for several days and because of its on-shore direction, caused **unusually high tides**, the highest of which, 7.8 feet (at Battery) at 11 a. m. of the 7th, is within 0.2 foot of the highest of record. **Much damage** resulted from waves and overflow along the water fronts in this section, particularly on the New Jersey coast. On the 6th-7th, the rain amounted to 1.17 inches in 24 hours. Precipitation for the month was slightly above normal in frequency and amount. There was appreciable snowfall on six days, but the total, 2.4 inches, is less than half the normal. The five days, 5th-9th, were without sunshine, while the five days, 14th-18th, had 100 per cent. The highest temperature

## STATISTICS

of the month was  $61^{\circ}$  on the 3rd. After the first four days, temperatures were generally below normal, with well-defined cold waves on the 14th-15th and 25th-26th. The lowest temperature was  $4^{\circ}$ , on the 26th.

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### Miscellaneous Data for 1914.

**Barometric Pressure** (reduced to sea-level)—Mean, 30.05 inches; highest, 30.73 inches, November 29th; lowest, 28.38 inches, March 1st.

**Temperature**—Greatest daily range, 35 degrees, December 14th; least daily range, 3 degrees, January 4th.

Greatest monthly range, 63 degrees, January; least monthly range, 36 degrees, July and August.

Highest mean temperature of three consecutive days, 80 degrees, August 8th to 10th; lowest mean temperature of three consecutive days, 10 degrees, January 12th to 14th.

**Precipitation**—Longest period without a measurable amount of precipitation (.01 in. or more), 25 days, August 30th to September 23rd.

Greatest number of consecutive days with precipitation (.01 in. or more) 5 days, December 5th to 9th, inclusive.

**Snow**—Greatest snowfall in 24 hours, 14.3 inches, March 1st-2d.

Greatest depth of snow on the ground, measured at 8 p. m., 13.0 inches, March 2nd.

Last snow in spring occurred on April 5th; first snow in autumn occurred on December 5th.

**Frost**—In Spring: last killing frost occurred on April 10th. Last light frost occurred May 1st.

In Autumn: first killing frost occurred on October 28th; first light frost occurred on September 28th.

**Thunderstorms**—First, May 4th; last, October 19th.

**Hail**—August 21st.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

## Annual Meteorological Summary, Year 1914, Whitehall Building, 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.

Month	Temperature*			Precipitation**			Rel. Hum. (per cent.)		Sunshine		Average cloudiness†		Wind†			Number of Days								Max. temp.			Min. temp.	
	Extremes			Snowfall			8 a. m.	8 p. m.	Number of hours	Per cent. of possible	Average hourly velocity	Prevailing direction	Maximum			Clear†	Partly cloudy†	Cloudy†	Precipitation [0.1 in. or more]	Thunderstorms	Dense fog	Snow [0.1 inch or more]	32 degrees and below	90 degrees and above	32 degrees and below	Zero and below		
	Date	Minimum	Date	Maximum in 24 hours	Date	Velocity							Direction	Date														
	Mean	Maximum	Minimum	Monthly	Total	Maximum in 24 hours	Date	Snowfall																				
January.....	39	24	31	58	30	—	14	14	113	38	7	4	20	1	nw	76	12	12	13	0	5	4	8	0	23	2		
February.....	33	18	25	52	4	—	12	14	169	57	5	5	19	7	nw	75	14	10	10	0	1	6	15	0	24	2		
March.....	43	29	36	70	27	14	21	51	193	52	6	7	18	8	nw	84	11	9	10	0	1	9	3	0	21	0		
April.....	54	39	47	78	19	26	7	60	206	51	6	6	19	4	nw	68	22	14	13	0	3	0	0	0	4	0		
May.....	73	54	64	91	27	40	1	67	320	71	5	0	15	3	nw	90	27	4	16	6	0	0	0	0	0	0		
June.....	76	60	68	90	25	48	0	66	321	61	5	0	15	3	nw	86	29	7	18	5	2	0	0	0	0	0		
July.....	78	64	71	90	23	54	0	77	386	41	7	3	12	2	s	88	23	2	13	8	6	0	0	0	0	0		
August.....	81	66	74	95	19	59	0	80	74	241	36	6	9	12	0	sw	51	2	2	15	7	3	0	0	0	0		
September.....	75	57	66	92	22	42	0	68	307	82	4	0	14	5	sw	54	3	2	14	9	8	0	0	0	0	0		
October.....	66	52	59	80	11	31	0	73	66	208	60	5	6	14	5	sw	52	5	8	12	4	2	1	0	0	0		
November.....	52	36	44	73	4	22	2	68	190	64	5	5	21	3	sw	57	15	17	11	4	1	0	0	0	0	0		
December.....	38	26	32	61	3	4	2	72	123	43	6	9	16	8	ne	62	14	9	7	17	11	5	10	0	27	0		
Year.....	59	44	51	95	—	—	39	70	2530	56	6	1	16	7	nw	90	May 27	91	96	114	155	28	21	25	36	5	109	4

Elevation of Instruments (feet): \*414; \*\*407; †454.

† Daylight hours only.

## Normal and Comparative Data, based on Records of last 20 to 44 Years

Month	Temperature					Precipitation				Rel. Hum. per cent.	Sunshine			Wind	Number of Days										Max. temp.		Min. temp.								
	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Highest mean	Lowest mean	Daily variability	Monthly	Greatest monthly	Least monthly		Snowfall	8 a. m.	8 p. m.		Number of hours	Possible	Per cent. of possible	Cloudiness* [Scale 0 to 10]	Hourly velocity	Prevailing direction	Winds 40 miles or more per hour	Clear* [Scale 0 to 3]			Partly Cloudy* [Scale 4 to 7]	Cloudy* [Scale 8 to 10] [0.1 or more]			Thunderstorms	Dense fog	Snow	32 degrees and below	90 degrees and above	32 degrees and below	Zero and below
																						Average	Greatest	Least		Average	Greatest	Least							
January.....	38 24	30 40	23 14	6	3	7.9	6.15	1.15	8.7	71	152	298	51	6.0	13	nw	6	8	14	3	11	12	19	7	12	21	4	4	6	9	0	24	+		
February.....	38 24	31 40	23 14	5	4	7.4	7.81	0.82	10.3	73	68	184	298	61	5.5	14	nw	8	8	14	2	10	10	17	3	15	20	4	3	5	2	0	22	+	
March.....	45 31	38 48	29 14	5	3	4.10	7.90	0.86	7.6	73	67	209	371	56	5.8	13	nw	7	8	15	2	11	17	4	15	20	5	4	2	0	17	0			
April.....	57 41	48 54	41 14	5	3	3.30	7.02	1.00	0.8	70	65	238	400	59	5.6	13	nw	6	9	15	1	11	16	5	11	16	4	1	2	0	0	3	0		
May.....	68 52	59 65	54 16	4	3	3.18	9.10	0.33	0.0	72	67	268	449	60	5.7	11	nw	3	9	17	1	12	10	18	4	11	21	7	2	0	0	0	0		
June.....	77 61	68 72	64 16	4	3	3.26	7.70	0.86	0.0	74	69	284	452	63	5.3	10	sw	2	9	18	2	14	7	20	2	10	17	4	1	0	0	0	0		
July.....	82 67	74 78	70 16	3	4	3.54	9.63	0.23	0.0	75	69	287	458	61	5.4	9	sw	2	9	15	2	14	8	19	2	12	19	3	1	0	0	0	0		
August.....	80 66	72 77	69 14	3	4	3.53	10.42	1.18	0.0	77	71	260	427	61	5.5	9	s	1	9	17	2	13	9	16	3	10	17	4	1	0	0	0	0		
September.....	74 60	66 72	61 14	4	3	3.59	14.51	0.15	0.0	78	72	231	374	62	4.9	10	s	2	11	20	2	10	9	17	1	9	17	2	1	0	0	0	0		
October.....	63 49	56 61	50 14	4	3	3.71	11.55	0.58	0.0	76	69	203	344	58	5.0	12	nw	4	9	19	2	10	10	17	3	9	15	4	1	0	0	0	0		
November.....	51 38	44 50	37 13	5	3	3.44	9.82	0.75	1.2	75	69	163	297	55	5.6	13	nw	9	9	17	2	10	11	18	5	9	17	3	1	0	7	0	+		
December.....	41 28	34 42	25 13	5	3	3.45	6.66	0.95	6.6	75	70	147	287	51	5.8	13	nw	9	8	15	3	11	12	19	3	10	18	4	1	0	20	+	+		
Year.....	60 45	52 54	49 14	4	44	63	58.68	33.50	35.2	74	69	2626	4455	58	5.5	12	nw	53	108	138	65	138	119	155	73	128	152	100	27	24	21	26	7	95	1

\* Daylight hours only.

† Less than one.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

*Monthly and Annual Precipitation*

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	An- nual
1871...	<b>1.15</b>	3.86	4.90	3.41	4.49	7.14	3.60	5.48	2.13	7.07	4.33	1.24	48.80
1872...	2.40	1.45	3.93	2.49	2.44	2.94	9.45	6.13	3.44	3.53	5.04	2.54	45.78
1873...	5.05	1.73	1.92	3.05	4.08	1.29	4.15	7.66	2.51	2.47	4.01	2.06	39.98
1874...	4.82	2.41	1.88	<b>7.02</b>	2.16	2.87	3.22	2.53	7.21	1.82	2.21	1.69	39.84
1875...	2.87	3.23	4.25	3.21	1.47	1.66	5.23	<b>10.42</b>	2.51	3.13	4.43	2.78	45.19
1876...	1.21	5.39	<b>7.90</b>	3.79	3.94	2.87	5.72	2.97	5.24	1.68	4.40	2.29	47.40
1877...	3.55	1.67	6.65	3.18	0.73	3.31	3.86	2.54	1.33	7.69	5.48	<b>0.95</b>	40.94
1878...	4.53	3.40	4.02	1.93	3.73	2.91	5.26	7.30	3.20	1.71	3.74	4.93	46.66
1879...	3.05	2.74	2.04	4.06	2.23	3.42	3.39	5.17	1.45	<b>0.58</b>	2.22	5.86	36.21
1880...	2.19	2.11	4.66	3.18	0.82	1.69	6.67	4.40	2.26	2.81	2.40	4.15	37.34
1881...	5.41	5.06	6.78	<b>1.00</b>	2.33	6.23	1.31	1.56	<b>1.38</b>	2.10	2.87	4.37	40.40
1882...	<b>6.15</b>	4.36	2.32	2.15	4.21	2.82	2.75	1.63	<b>14.51</b>	1.69	1.80	2.22	46.61
1883...	3.22	4.58	1.63	3.82	3.03	4.00	3.37	2.29	3.57	4.27	1.65	3.40	38.83
1884...	6.07	5.09	4.43	2.66	4.35	4.16	6.14	8.56	<b>0.15</b>	3.63	3.44	<b>6.66</b>	55.34
1885...	3.50	6.09	1.19	2.44	2.22	1.86	3.04	7.70	0.72	5.62	5.05	2.69	42.12
1886...	5.02	5.90	3.54	4.95	6.53	3.01	2.57	<b>1.18</b>	1.79	3.90	4.61	3.73	46.73
1887...	4.19	5.26	3.51	3.67	0.99	<b>7.70</b>	6.75	3.66	2.30	2.36	2.04	4.20	46.63
1888...	5.14	4.03	5.64	3.57	4.87	1.68	1.27	6.35	<b>7.40</b>	4.14	4.81	4.05	52.95
1889...	5.38	3.07	4.09	5.90	3.25	2.38	<b>9.63</b>	3.39	7.43	2.53	<b>9.82</b>	1.81	<b>58.68</b>
1890...	2.95	3.86	6.67	2.58	3.11	4.19	3.96	4.06	8.21	6.46	0.82	5.43	52.30
1891...	5.73	4.69	4.22	2.37	3.10	1.18	4.11	5.87	2.12	2.69	2.06	3.30	41.44
1892...	5.61	1.27	4.62	2.36	4.30	2.97	2.45	3.90	0.87	0.63	8.28	1.64	38.90
1893...	3.56	<b>7.81</b>	4.47	6.36	5.06	2.56	1.26	7.18	2.27	5.28	3.71	3.49	53.01
1894...	2.70	5.15	1.69	2.51	3.90	<b>0.86</b>	2.89	1.54	8.04	5.83	3.83	5.23	44.17
1895...	5.62	<b>0.82</b>	2.80	2.92	2.04	2.57	4.40	4.12	0.95	4.04	3.58	1.87	35.73
1896...	1.25	5.50	6.13	1.24	2.01	6.38	4.45	2.46	3.04	1.71	2.12	1.70	37.99
1897...	3.51	2.72	2.51	2.96	5.30	2.98	9.52	3.14	1.64	0.72	4.44	4.83	44.27
1898...	3.95	4.06	2.92	3.23	5.55	1.28	4.76	3.12	1.28	6.14	5.90	2.93	45.12
1899...	4.08	5.46	6.78	1.23	1.14	1.83	6.20	3.90	5.89	2.05	2.13	1.37	42.06
1900...	4.18	5.16	3.18	2.06	4.05	3.36	4.33	2.69	2.36	4.17	4.26	1.98	41.78
1901...	2.07	0.86	5.18	6.82	7.01	0.94	5.41	6.88	2.33	2.20	1.31	6.05	47.06
1902...	2.28	5.78	4.32	3.51	1.23	5.91	3.12	3.29	3.59	6.66	1.19	6.19	47.07
1903...	3.44	3.83	3.65	2.88	<b>0.33</b>	7.42	3.23	5.96	2.60	<b>11.55</b>	0.90	2.81	48.60
1904...	3.38	2.18	3.44	3.94	1.61	2.70	4.31	7.13	3.18	3.21	2.62	3.87	41.57
1905...	3.93	2.79	3.65	2.45	1.12	4.18	6.01	5.23	7.11	2.67	1.67	3.67	44.48
1906...	2.98	2.57	5.58	5.78	4.67	1.70	3.21	3.68	2.54	4.30	1.28	3.53	41.82
1907...	3.26	2.52	3.80	3.89	4.08	3.29	1.18	2.48	8.00	3.82	5.05	3.91	45.28
1908...	3.84	5.36	2.15	1.82	<b>9.10</b>	1.70	4.33	5.65	1.60	1.92	<b>0.75</b>	2.31	41.43
1909...	3.33	4.31	3.19	5.93	1.72	3.17	1.98	7.94	2.66	0.74	1.58	5.00	41.55
1910...	5.61	4.07	0.86	4.53	1.66	5.10	<b>0.23</b>	2.13	1.43	3.79	4.62	1.95	35.98
1911...	2.27	3.17	2.87	3.06	0.91	4.63	1.55	7.38	1.51	5.38	4.22	3.39	40.34
1912...	1.86	2.06	5.68	3.61	3.94	1.17	3.26	2.77	3.38	4.32	2.21	4.24	38.50
1913...	2.77	2.18	5.17	5.32	2.51	1.43	3.02	1.84	5.28	10.56	1.91	2.40	44.39
1914...	3.69	3.27	4.55	2.67	1.97	1.83	5.13	2.18	0.20	1.92	2.08	4.01	<b>33.50</b>
M'ns...	3.70	3.70	3.99	3.44	3.17	3.17	4.13	4.49	3.47	3.76	3.34	3.40	43.74

NOTE.—Highest and lowest monthly and annual precipitation in bold-face figures.



# STATISTICS

## Extremes of Precipitation and Snowfall

Month	Precipitation			Snowfall*		
	Greatest in 24 hours	Day	Year	Greatest in 24 hours	Day	Year
January.....	2.48	8-9	1884	13.1	14	1910
February.....	3.25	11-12	1886	17.8	17-18	1893
March.....	3.60	25-26	1876	16.5	12	1888
April.....	3.72	5-6	1886	5.5	9	1907
May.....	4.17	7-8	1908	T.	6	1891
June.....	3.63	25-26	1884	0		
July.....	3.80	26	1872	0		
August.....	5.05	16-17	1909	0		
September.....	6.17	23	1882	0		
October.....	9.40	8-9	1903	T.	11	1906†
November.....	3.62	15-16	1892	8.8	26-27	1898
December.....	2.93	13-14	1909	14.0	26-27	1890

\* Records extending to winter of 1884-5 only.

† Also in 1903, 26th and 27th, and in 1885, 30th.

"T", trace, less than 0.1 inch.

## Daily Maximum Temperature, 1914

Day	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	36	45	41	48	62	75	75	81	86	64	66	51
2.....	34	49	26	56	64	74	80	82	89	72	64	57
3.....	40	49	40	46	70	77	64	81	83	75	58	61
4.....	37	<b>52</b>	43	40	63	69	73	75	78	75	73	47
5.....	37	36	41	44	62	71	72	75	75	75	58	40
6.....	31	37	38	45	74	72	73	75	77	72	50	36
7.....	38	46	40	59	75	80	68	84	82	59	52	36
8.....	38	29	40	59	62	83	79	87	66	71	60	36
9.....	47	26	34	43	70	67	76	90	65	74	42	36
10.....	42	40	35	52	74	81	73	85	69	76	45	38
11.....	30	25	31	51	78	87	78	83	62	<b>80</b>	57	41
12.....	31	10	34	58	60	89	88	79	66	75	53	36
13.....	10	24	38	50	49	<b>81</b>	85	80	69	62	63	52
14.....	19	32	43	50	64	74	73	79	69	59	56	52
15.....	30	23	56	46	66	66	80	82	71	63	59	22
16.....	42	24	53	40	68	68	86	80	78	66	60	28
17.....	39	23	53	64	72	73	85	82	86	67	40	27
18.....	28	32	45	64	75	70	88	86	85	66	36	31
19.....	36	34	37	<b>78</b>	83	67	76	<b>95</b>	77	67	43	41
20.....	43	29	30	62	85	69	80	81	81	69	42	40
21.....	44	26	34	53	80	73	86	87	91	73	37	42
22.....	30	36	34	66	86	69	82	84	<b>92</b>	73	40	35
23.....	41	24	43	58	73	75	<b>90</b>	83	89	58	37	29
24.....	50	16	45	59	72	85	77	86	84	63	39	27
25.....	45	24	47	49	72	<b>90</b>	77	74	65	56	50	30
26.....	37	43	62	49	89	85	88	73	63	59	59	17
27.....	42	46	<b>70</b>	59	<b>91</b>	78	84	74	66	44	59	26
28.....	58	46	58	58	84	65	71	73	61	50	47	36
29.....	48	.....	42	63	73	78	72	74	61	55	50	36
30.....	58	.....	40	50	78	75	67	77	67	54	52	45
31.....	56	.....	53	.....	81	.....	72	82	.....	58	.....	31
Means.....	48	39	52	58	68	78	83	80	71	64	54	38

NOTE.—Highest monthly temperatures in bold-face figures.



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

*Daily Minimum Temperature, 1914*

Day	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	25	36	21	40	<b>40</b>	61	61	<b>59</b>	69	52	47	44
2.....	20	28	16	40	43	61	59	65	72	52	46	45
3.....	30	33	25	28	49	58	58	64	73	52	41	41
4.....	34	36	31	<b>26</b>	52	61	59	66	61	57	49	37
5.....	22	28	30	33	52	56	61	64	55	62	46	31
6.....	17	26	30	29	50	53	59	64	60	57	41	31
7.....	26	29	30	39	59	56	<b>54</b>	64	62	55	39	32
8.....	33	23	29	41	51	64	65	70	53	57	36	31
9.....	36	12	24	35	55	56	66	75	50	62	33	31
10.....	30	24	23	31	56	55	65	73	47	62	28	29
11.....	22	3	23	35	60	70	64	72	52	65	39	32
12.....	10	<b>-2</b>	17	37	42	70	68	69	55	57	39	30
13.....	<b>-5</b>	<b>-1</b>	21	32	42	65	70	64	56	54	46	30
14.....	<b>-5</b>	17	28	33	45	62	67	65	55	51	40	17
15.....	15	12	36	37	52	55	66	69	57	54	44	10
16.....	29	13	37	37	48	54	68	66	55	62	35	13
17.....	23	12	38	39	52	52	73	68	61	60	29	15
18.....	14	22	32	52	55	58	75	68	66	56	25	17
19.....	21	26	27	55	60	59	67	73	62	54	35	26
20.....	31	13	15	49	64	48	59	72	58	54	31	30
21.....	22	10	<b>14</b>	44	64	58	66	67	62	56	25	30
22.....	19	18	22	44	57	62	67	67	72	58	28	21
23.....	26	8	25	40	60	62	66	68	70	48	22	19
24.....	40	1	32	39	56	63	67	66	56	48	<b>22</b>	20
25.....	17	1	35	42	57	69	65	62	56	47	31	13
26.....	17	13	44	43	65	67	71	61	48	44	41	4
27.....	30	27	50	44	66	65	68	63	46	35	39	6
28.....	35	32	37	47	66	58	61	64	<b>42</b>	<b>31</b>	36	20
29.....	39	.....	35	46	54	58	58	62	42	40	37	30
30.....	42	.....	33	42	54	59	59	66	50	44	44	31
31.....	33	.....	37	.....	61	.....	57	65	.....	39	.....	25
Means.....	32	22	35	44	52	60	67	66	58	52	40	26

NOTE.—Lowest monthly temperatures in bold-face figures.

# STATISTICS

## Monthly and Annual Mean Temperatures

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
1871.....	30.4	31.8	43.6	<b>53.6</b>	60.8	69.1	71.9	73.0	<b>60.8</b>	54.9	39.3	29.7	51.6
1872.....	29.4	30.3	<b>28.9</b>	47.3	61.1	70.6	76.0	75.5	65.2	55.3	40.4	27.4	50.6
1873.....	28.1	28.8	35.6	45.7	56.0	68.8	73.5	71.4	64.9	56.3	<b>37.3</b>	36.3	50.2
1874.....	34.5	31.4	38.0	<b>41.3</b>	58.2	70.0	73.6	70.6	68.1	55.1	42.8	33.8	51.4
1875.....	25.3	23.2	32.6	42.6	58.5	67.5	72.7	71.9	64.4	52.3	38.9	33.0	<b>48.6</b>
1876.....	33.9	31.8	35.2	46.1	58.0	70.7	76.4	72.5	61.8	<b>49.7</b>	44.5	<b>25.1</b>	50.5
1877.....	27.6	35.6	36.6	48.0	59.0	68.8	73.8	74.3	66.2	56.6	45.5	39.3	52.6
1878.....	32.1	34.6	43.8	52.7	58.2	65.8	74.6	72.9	67.0	57.4	43.6	32.4	52.9
1879.....	26.8	27.6	38.4	45.9	60.8	68.8	73.1	70.9	63.2	59.8	43.1	37.3	51.3
1880.....	39.8	36.3	35.7	48.7	<b>64.8</b>	70.7	73.2	70.7	65.7	53.8	39.7	27.7	52.2
1881.....	25.8	29.5	36.9	46.0	60.2	64.2	72.6	73.1	<b>72.2</b>	59.1	46.3	40.7	52.2
1882.....	30.5	35.6	39.8	46.1	<b>53.5</b>	68.2	73.8	71.7	66.9	58.5	41.7	32.2	51.5
1883.....	27.8	31.4	33.6	46.6	59.1	69.5	73.3	70.8	63.1	53.7	45.0	33.7	50.6
1884.....	26.2	35.1	37.5	47.6	58.8	68.7	<b>70.1</b>	71.5	69.6	56.1	43.2	34.6	51.6
1885.....	29.2	<b>23.1</b>	29.7	47.7	56.2	67.3	74.2	70.8	64.1	54.5	44.8	36.0	49.8
1886.....	28.5	28.5	36.9	50.3	58.5	65.6	72.9	71.0	67.1	56.5	45.3	<b>30.8</b>	51.0
1887.....	30.1	33.7	34.3	47.7	62.9	68.2	76.7	71.4	63.1	54.7	43.7	36.1	51.9
1888.....	26.0	31.8	32.9	48.4	59.3	71.8	72.6	74.8	66.2	51.2	46.8	36.0	51.5
1889.....	37.6	28.0	41.5	51.6	62.0	70.4	73.5	71.5	65.8	52.0	46.9	41.4	53.5
1890.....	<b>40.2</b>	<b>40.4</b>	37.5	51.0	60.6	70.4	73.4	72.3	66.8	55.5	45.9	31.4	53.8
1891.....	34.7	37.5	37.8	52.0	59.9	69.6	70.8	73.6	70.1	54.2	43.8	<b>41.8</b>	53.8
1892.....	30.3	33.0	34.6	49.9	59.4	72.0	74.8	73.9	66.0	55.4	42.6	31.3	51.9
1893.....	<b>23.3</b>	29.6	36.2	47.8	59.0	69.4	74.8	74.4	64.4	57.6	44.2	35.1	51.3
1894.....	34.6	29.6	44.5	49.6	60.8	70.6	76.1	72.8	69.8	57.2	42.2	36.8	53.7
1895.....	30.1	25.2	36.4	47.7	59.4	70.0	70.8	73.8	69.7	51.0	46.0	36.9	51.4
1896.....	27.6	30.2	32.1	50.4	63.8	66.5	73.4	73.0	64.8	51.9	48.0	32.1	51.2
1897.....	29.4	32.6	39.2	48.6	59.3	65.2	72.8	71.0	65.4	56.3	44.1	35.8	51.6
1898.....	32.2	33.0	43.7	46.8	56.6	68.9	74.1	74.3	68.9	57.6	44.6	34.4	52.9
1899.....	30.8	26.9	38.4	49.6	61.0	<b>72.2</b>	73.8	73.6	65.2	58.2	45.4	36.4	52.6
1900.....	33.2	31.6	35.0	51.1	60.8	71.4	76.4	<b>76.8</b>	70.8	<b>60.8</b>	48.7	35.2	<b>54.3</b>
1901.....	31.5	25.6	38.6	49.4	58.6	71.4	<b>78.1</b>	75.6	68.4	56.0	39.7	34.4	52.3
1902.....	29.2	28.5	44.0	50.6	60.2	68.2	73.6	71.4	65.9	56.9	<b>50.0</b>	32.2	52.6
1903.....	30.6	34.4	<b>47.2</b>	52.2	64.1	<b>64.0</b>	74.2	<b>69.2</b>	65.4	56.6	41.4	30.1	52.5
1904.....	24.1	25.0	36.4	46.4	63.6	69.2	73.6	72.2	65.9	53.3	41.4	28.2	49.9
1905.....	27.5	24.6	40.0	49.8	60.5	68.8	75.4	72.2	66.8	56.9	43.8	37.7	52.0
1906.....	37.3	31.2	34.9	51.7	61.8	71.5	74.8	75.3	70.2	56.1	44.9	32.7	53.5
1907.....	32.2	24.4	40.8	45.0	55.3	66.2	74.8	72.0	67.8	52.5	45.2	37.8	51.2
1908.....	32.0	28.1	41.4	50.6	61.3	71.6	76.8	72.5	67.8	59.6	44.7	35.2	53.5
1909.....	33.2	37.3	38.3	49.5	60.4	70.5	73.4	71.6	65.6	53.2	47.7	31.4	52.7
1910.....	32.4	31.4	44.7	54.0	60.2	68.0	77.8	72.2	68.4	58.2	41.6	28.0	53.1
1911.....	34.8	31.4	37.6	48.2	63.6	68.3	76.0	71.8	66.6	55.6	41.4	39.2	52.9
1912.....	23.5	28.4	36.8	49.0	60.7	68.4	74.0	70.7	65.9	58.5	46.6	38.5	51.8
1913.....	40.0	30.9	44.0	51.0	60.2	69.2	75.0	72.7	64.6	58.2	46.9	38.8	54.3
1914.....	31.4	25.3	35.8	46.6	63.6	67.6	71.1	73.7	66.2	59.0	44.0	31.5	51.3
Means.....	30.8	30.6	37.9	48.7	60.0	69.0	74.1	72.6	66.4	55.8	43.9	34.2	52.0

NOTE.—Highest and lowest monthly and annual mean temperatures in bold-face figures.

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

## Extremes of Temperature

Month	Temperature					
	Maximum	Day	Year	Minimum	Day	Year
January.....	67	12	1890	—6	10	1875
February.....	69	5	1890	—6	11	1899*
March.....	78	30	1910	3	5	1872
April.....	90	18	1896	20	5	1874
May.....	95	31	1895	34	1	1880†
June.....	97	6	1899	45	2	1907
July.....	99	3	1898	50	15	1873
August.....	96	16	1888	51	27	1885
September.....	100	7	1881	39	30	1912
October.....	88	1	1881†	31	15	1876¶
November.....	74	1	1882§	7	30	1875
December.....	68	23	1891	—6	31	1880

\* Also in 1896, 17th day.

§ Also in 1909, 12th day.

¶ Also in 1914, 28th day.

† Also in 1879, 16th day.

‡ Also in 1876, 1st day.

## Daily Maximum Wind Velocities, 1914

Day	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	26	43	84	36	50	36	31	20	30	15	30	14
2.....	22	34	72	56	42	27	39	42	29	23	52	19
3.....	37	22	48	42	30	30	16	29	26	20	29	24
4.....	38	33	35	28	17	40	25	19	28	24	47	30
5.....	35	21	24	41	33	40	15	16	24	17	46	28
6.....	25	32	21	35	35	25	37	16	29	24	44	33
7.....	27	60	31	41	17	35	34	24	52	14	43	48
8.....	23	49	33	48	25	25	25	23	36	19	42	29
9.....	29	51	36	39	39	23	14	21	24	28	30	19
10.....	69	26	38	32	39	25	22	27	27	36	26	17
11.....	48	45	25	48	19	30	28	25	19	30	42	20
12.....	76	56	26	62	31	40	17	19	18	31	32	23
13.....	71	32	29	28	23	25	19	18	20	22	63	59
14.....	43	75	34	24	22	22	22	24	15	22	30	62
15.....	23	38	28	40	31	19	17	24	19	24	65	46
16.....	24	52	28	32	22	55	31	23	19	23	54	30
17.....	44	42	30	44	27	30	33	27	17	26	50	26
18.....	52	13	52	29	26	24	28	29	21	23	31	15
19.....	26	31	61	45	24	34	35	24	17	32	38	24
20.....	25	26	48	50	24	56	24	28	34	23	55	54
21.....	62	32	34	48	22	27	44	51	29	29	42	43
22.....	44	32	23	68	39	12	21	25	24	30	30	49
23.....	25	36	29	54	51	17	88	34	27	23	50	42
24.....	56	48	28	21	27	48	16	37	38	36	32	22
25.....	64	25	33	30	32	33	18	26	28	20	42	34
26.....	16	25	32	34	32	24	26	16	39	40	48	27
27.....	14	28	37	29	90	17	27	19	40	52	42	15
28.....	29	29	31	15	35	25	26	21	30	40	26	15
29.....	28	.....	23	26	27	38	39	27	30	32	17	24
30.....	38	.....	15	25	37	42	23	30	54	52	16	42
31.....	52	.....	32	.....	35	.....	19	23	.....	40	.....	31
Month.....	76	75	84	68	90	56	88	51	54	52	65	62

NOTE.—Maximum monthly velocity in bold-face type.

# STATISTICS

## Daily Prevailing Wind Direction, 1914

Day	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	ne	w	ne-nw	se	nw	sw	se	sw	sw	n	sw	ne
2.....	ne	nw	nw	nw	nw	n-nw	nw	sw	sw	sw	nw	n
3.....	ne	s	nw	nw	sw	sw	e	n	nw	sw	sw-nw	n
4.....	ne	nw	nw	nw	se	sw	s	ne	nw	sw	sw	ne
5.....	n	n	sw-nw	sw	s	nw	s	s	n-nw	sw	w	ne
6.....	n	ne	ne	nw	n	n	ne	se	sw	e	nw	ne
7.....	w	w	sw	se	s-sw	sw	sw	sw	nw	e	nw	ne
8.....	sw	w	sw	s	ne	e	s	sw	nw	sw	n-sw	ne
9.....	e	nw	w	nw	nw	se	s	s	n	s	n	ne
10.....	nw	sw	nw	s-nw	nw	sw	se	s	n	s	nw	ne
11.....	nw	nw	nw	s	n-ne	nw	s	sw	ne	sw-w	sw-w	nw
12.....	nw	nw	n	w-nw	ne	sw	n-sw	n	e	nw	w	n
13.....	nw	n	nw	nw	ne	n	nw-se	n	e	ne-e	s	e
14.....	nw	nw	s	s	s	s	e	s	ne	e	e	w
15.....	s	nw	sw	ne	nw	s	e	nw	ne	e	e	w
16.....	s	nw	e	n	n	nw	s	nw	n	se	nw	w
17.....	nw	sw	n	nw	sw	s	sw	sw	nw	s	w	nw
18.....	nw	ne	w	s	n	se	nw	sw	n	se	nw	nw
19.....	sw	n	nw	sw	w	se	nw	sw	ne	nw	ne	sw
20.....	e	n	nw	s	n	nw	nw	e	sw	nw	nw	nw
21.....	w-nw	n	sw	nw	n	sw	sw	sw	w	sw	w	e
22.....	nw	sw	n	w	w	e	n	nw	nw	ne	sw	nw
23.....	s	n	sw	nw	nw	se-s	sw	sw	sw	ne	nw	w
24.....	s	n	nw	n	s-nw	s-sw	s	nw	n	sw	sw	sw
25.....	nw	n	s	e	s	nw	s	ne	n	ne	sw	n
26.....	e	nw	sw	n	sw	n	nw	e	nw	sw	sw	n
27.....	ne	w	sw	n	sw	e	se	e, s	nw	nw	sw	w
28.....	nw	s	n	ne-se	w	e	ne	s	nw	sw-w	e	nw
29.....	e	.....	ne	sw	se	w	n	e	sw	sw	e	ne
30.....	sw	.....	nw	n	sw	nw	ne	nw	nw	nw	e	nw
31.....	ne	.....	n	.....	n	.....	n	w	.....	nw	.....	nw
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## Drouths.

From August 30 to October 15, 1914, inclusive, occurred one of the most notable drouths in the 44 years of record at this station, and the resulting general interest by the public inspired the preparation of this study of local drouths at New York. It may not be amiss to note that the inquiries included such vague suggestions as that the drouth might be caused by the European war, where the use of large quantities of explosives, perhaps by causing heavy rains, drew the atmospheric moisture from this section. This was akin to the idea that because there was a drouth in New York, there must be one over most of the United States, which was of course untrue, as rains were frequent and copious in the Lower Missouri and Middle Mississippi valleys and the Southwest, and about normal in other sections, except the Atlantic States, where drouth was more or less prevalent.

There are several factors that enter into the case aside from the minimum amount of rain in a given number of days, such as the amount and character of the precipitation during the 30 days preceding; the maximum number of consecutive days without or practically without precipitation; the frequency and quantity of the precipitation by which the drouth is broken; and the season of the drouth's occurrence.

With respect to the supply of water in lakes, reservoirs and cisterns, drouth is most effectually broken when there are a few heavy downpours with a total sufficiently large to make up the accumulated deficiency; but with respect to most vegetation the breaking of a drouth is quite effectual when there are several gentle, moderate and frequent showers, though they lack much of making up an accumulated deficiency. In this vicinity a prolonged drouth at any time from March 1 to August 15 is injurious to all vegetation; and some vegetables may be injured as late as the last of October. Winter drouths are of importance mainly in regions where the water supply is dependent upon storage in the form of snow in adjacent mountains.

Nineteen of the more notable drouths at this station were selected and arranged for comparison. In general only such periods were chosen as showed precipitation of 0.10 inch or less in 10 days; 0.20 in 20 days; 0.30 in 30 days, etc., the first ten days being wholly or nearly without precipitation and no drouth of less than 20 days being considered.

On each day, beginning with the first day of the drouth, the accumulated amount of precipitation is entered and the entries continued until a single heavy or several moderate rains have effectually broken the drouth. The actual period of each drouth is terminated when it **begins** to be broken, not when **entirely** broken. The entry, 2T, means two days with traces of precipitation; 3T, three days with traces, etc. Bold-face figures indicate that rain fell on that day.

By this method it becomes possible to rank the various drouths according to accumulated precipitation on any day of duration chosen for comparison. In the footing the minimum amount of precipitation for all days of duration is entered. A careful study of this shows that out of the 19 drouths tabulated, eight hold all records for minimum precipitation for all days of duration up to 65; and that a given drouth may hold the record for intermittent periods of duration while other drouths fill in the gaps between periods, as was the case with the



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recent drouth referred to in the second paragraph. The drouth of October 11-November 17, 1874, holds the record for minimum precipitation for 29 and 33 to 38 days of duration.

The drouth of April 17-June 7, 1903, because of its duration of 52 days with .49 inch of rain on 6 days, and the time of the year, is probably the most severe drouth at this station. However, the drouth of September 15-October 27, 1879, which in the table is arbitrarily terminated at the 43rd day, when extended, shows an accumulated precipitation of only 2.01 inches in 74 days, which is the least amount for that number of days at this station.

The drouthiest year is probably 1910, having three well-defined drouths of 40, 51 and 40 days respectively, totaling 131 days, and all occurring within the crop season. However, the damaging effects were somewhat forestalled by the plenteous rains that preceded each drouth period.

A table has been compiled showing all (140) periods of 10 or more consecutive days with less than .01 inch of precipitation for the 44 years, 1871 to 1914. In making this tabulation, where a period covered portions of two months, the period was entered in the month having the larger number of days involved in the drouth; and where an equal number of days fell in each month the period was given to the first month. A summary of this table appears herewith as—

TABLE I

Drouths (10 or more days)	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Total number.....	3	7	9	13	12	11	11	9	19	23	16	7	140
Maximum duration (days).....	14	24	14	17	17	13	17	16	28	20	15	15	.....
and year.....	1872	1872	1910	1903	1887	1898	1910	1894	1884	1886	1910	1887	.....

From this table October can well be called the month of drouths, with September a close second. In fact, the longest, second longest and third longest periods without appreciable precipitation are in September. The longest was 28 days, September 1-28, 1884, in which there were three days having traces. The next longest was 27 days, September 10-October 6, 1910, in which there were four days with traces. The next longest was 25 days, August 30-September 23, 1914, with two traces. The longest period without even a trace was 24 days, February 15-March 9, 1872.

Out of the 44 years only three, 1882, 1888 and 1907, had no 10-day periods with less than .01 inch of precipitation. The year having the greatest number is 1872, with 7 periods totaling 94 days; 1881 also had 7 periods but they totaled only 76 days; and 1910 had 6 periods totaling 95 days.





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